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UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

OLGA BERNICE BISHOP: LIBRARIAN-BIBLIOGRAPHER-EDUCATOR

BY

LUCY CHANG

A THESIS
SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE
OF MASTER OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION STUDIES

FACULTY OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION STUDIES

EDMONTON, ALBERTA
SPRING, 1991

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The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research for acceptance, a thesis entitled OLGA BERNICE BISHOP: LIBRARIAN-BIBLIOGRAPHER-EDUCATOR.

submitted by LUCY CHANG

in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of MASTER OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION STUDIES

C. de Scossa (Supervisor)

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November 23, 1990

Abstract

A biographical study of Olga Bernice Bishop (1911-19__), librarian, educator, and bibliographer, based on interviews with Bishop, colleagues, friends and published information.

The study describes, in chronological sequence, Bishop's academic progress, beginning with her matriculation from Mount Allison Ladies College (1930), through the attainment of five advanced degrees (1938-1962), and culminating with an Honorary LL.D. from Mount Allison University (1971). Her career path from typist to Librarian at Mount Allison University Memorial Library, to Medical Librarian at the University of Western Ontario, and finally, to Professor at the University of Toronto School/Faculty of Library Science, is closely followed.

Personal recollections of colleagues, friends, family members and students are taken into account in the observations of Bishop's career and numerous professional and non-professional activities. The study identifies all her writings, and discusses her major publications.

It concludes with an assessment of her contributions to librarianship particularly in the fields of management, medicine/health science and historical bibliography.

Acknowledgements

This study has been carried out under the direction of the Faculty of Library and Information Studies, University of Alberta, as a partial fulfilment for the degree of Master of Library and Information Studies.

Special acknowledgement is made to Dr. O.B. Bishop for granting permission for this biographical study and for her cooperation in facilitating access to private information.

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Appreciation is rendered to the following individuals for courtesies extended to the researcher and for consenting generously to give personal interviews in connection with the study: Professor F.G. Halpenny, Dean (1972-1978), Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto; the staff of Queen's University Archives, Kingston, Ontario; G. Effenbech, Documents Librarian, Queen's University; B. Land, Director of the Ontario Legislative Library, Queen's Park, Toronto; Dr. A. Schabas, Dean (19__-1990), Faculty of Library and Information Science, University of Toronto (FLIS/UT); E.T. Jarvi, Retired Professor, FLIS/UT; Mr. and Mrs. B. Bishop, London, Ontario; Dr. E. Dolan, School of Library and Information

Science, Univerisity of Western Ontario (SLIS/UWO); Dr. M. Banks, former Law Librarian, UWO; G. Curnoe, Librarian, London Public Library, London, Ontario; S. Beacock, former Director of Southwestern Regional Library System and sessional lecturer at SLIS/UWO; Associate Professor P. McNally, Graduate School of Library and Information Studies, McGill University; Professor W. Kurmey, Faculty of Library and Information Studies, University of Alberta; and C.D. Sharplin, Documents Reference Librarian, University of Alberta.

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INTRODUCTION

This study is based on two basic premises. First, historical literature forms part of the core literature of any discipline or profession. Any recognised profession can verify its origin through its historical literature. Regardless of changing trends in philosophy and practices, librarianship is a profession which, as stated by Pierce Butler, "can be fully appreciated only through an understanding of its historic origins."[1] Jesse Shera echoed the same sentiment in his article "On the value of library history," in 1952.[2] Being aware of what has been done helps temper what is being done and prepares for what might be done. This applies as much to librarianship as to any other activities in society.

Second, there is no definitive history of Canadian libraries and librarianship to date, nor a biographical dictionary equivalent to the Dictionary of American Library Biography. This can be attributed to the fact that little attention has been paid to major (or, indeed, minor) contributors to the development of Canadian libraries in the literature of the profession. In his survey and evaluation of Canadian library history written in English from 1964 to 1984, Peter F. McNally wrote that "Canadians have been shockingly neglectful of their own leaders."[3] As he further noted, it also took Canadian archivists many years to recognise the contributions of Dr. William Kaye Lamb, the Dominion Archivist, who was also appointed the first National Librarian of Canada.[4] Lamb held the joint appointment from January 1, 1953 until his retirement in 1968 when he was succeeded as National Librarian by Guy Sylvestre.

To date, Charles H. Gould,[5] Elizabeth Homer Morton,[6] Angus McGill Mowat,[7] Alexander Calhoun,[8] and Bruce Braden Peel[9] are among the handful of library leaders who have received substantial biographical attention. Brief biographical treatments are accorded to notable librarians in standard works such as Canadian Who's Who, Who's Who of Canadian Women, and Who's Who in Library Service: A Biographical Directory of Librarians in the United States and Canada. Short biographical descriptions are included in honorary tributes to selected librarians at professional gatherings. But there are still many more Canadian library leaders whose contributions to the profession need to be systematically studied. Such studies are essential to fill the gaps in documenting the development of Canadian librarianship.

One tireless librarian, whose life and professional contributions to librarianship are worthy of systematic study, is Olga Bernice Bishop. Mentioned by William F. Morley[10] as one of the leading pioneers in Ontario bibliography, she followed the trail blazed by Henry J. Morgan, whose Bibliotheca Canadensis (1867) was the first bibliography devoted to Canadian publications. Her peers include Marie Tremaine of A Bibliography of Canadian Imprints, 1751-1800 and Arctic Bibliography fame, Bruce Braden Peel, Douglas Lochhead, and Agnes O'Dea, all fellow Marie Tremaine medallists.

Bishop's numerous awards in recognition of her academic and professional achievements range from the 1928 Birk's Gold Medal from Mount Allison Ladies College to the 1987 Ontario College and University Library Association Merit Award.

Bishop's library career began as Secretary to the Head Librarian at Mount Allison University Memorial Library (now the Ralph Pickard Bell Library). Her interest in bibliography started with her M.A. thesis, "Publications of the Governments of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, 1758-1950", which was completed in 1951 and published in 1957 as Publications of the Governments of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, 1758-1952. This was a prelude to her attaining the A.M.L.S. degree in 1952 and the Ph.D. (Library Science) degree in 1962, both from the University of Michigan. She was the first woman in Canada to earn a doctoral degree in library science. Altogether Bishop earned five academic degrees (plus an honorary LL.D.), while her publications span almost four decades, from 1951 to 1988. A complete listing of her publications did not exist: one of the objectives of this study was to identify all such publications and discuss the major ones in detail.

Bishop's professional achievements covered not only publishing in the bibliographic field, but also teaching in the library field. She was Medical Librarian at the University of Western Ontario from 1954 to 1965. From 1965 to 1977, she taught medical librarianship, as well as special librarianship, science literature for the specialist, government publications and library administration, at the University of Toronto's Faculty of Library Science. She was, in fact, the first appointee with a doctorate to the Faculty of Library Science.[11]

In addition to her professional appointments, Bishop participated actively in national and provincial associations.

Although she officially retired in 1976, Bishop maintained a rigorous social and semi-professional life until recent failing health curtailed her activities.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

The objective of this preliminary study was to collect, organize, and analyze published and unpublished information on the career of Olga Bernice Bishop, as well as to establish a bibliographical record of her publications in the form of a bio/bibliography which will contribute to the historical literature of Canadian librarianship.

RESOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

After a preliminary search of Dissertation Abstracts International (1977-1988), Canadiana (1977-1988), Canadian Theses (1976/77-1979/88), Comprehensive Dissertation Index (1973-1988), Library and Information Science Abstracts (1977-1989), and Library Literature (1977-1984), had established that a systematic study of Olga B. Bishop and her contributions to librarianship did not exist, written permission was obtained from Dr. Bishop for a biographical study of her life and work.

An extensive search of the relevant literature available in the University of Alberta library system was then conducted to ensure that there would be sufficient secondary source materials to support the study. The reference works examined were:

Bibliographical Index (1963-1988)
Book Review Index (1965-1984; 1985-1988 cumulations)
Canadian Book Review Annual (1976-1988)
Canadian News Facts (1967-1989)
Canadian Periodical Index (1948-1959; 1961-1988)
Combined Retrospective Index to Book Reviews in Scholarly Journals 1886-1974

Current Book Review Citations (1976-1982)

National Library Service Cumulative Book Review Index (1905-1975)

Social Sciences and Humanities Index (1965-1974)

Social Sciences Index (1974-1989)

Social Sciences Citation Index (1966-1988)

In addition to a manual search of the above titles, CD-ROM searches were also carried out between January and April 1989 which identified additional literature on librarianship, and biographical and oral history undertakings (see Bibliography). The following CD-ROM databases, available in the Faculty of Library and Information Studies at the University of Alberta, were searched using subject headings provided by the browsable indexes (in most cases), or thesaurus (ERIC).

PAIS (1972-October 1989)
Biography;
Canada-Government Publications;
Interviewing;
Research;
Surveys;

Library Literature (12/84-9/30/89)
Bibliographers;
Bibliography;
Biography;
Biographer/Bibliography;
Biography/Evaluation;
Biography/Reviews;
Biography/Indexes/Abstracts;
Bishop, O.B. [Olga Bernice];
Festscriften;

Government Publication;
Librarianship;
Librarians as authors;
Librarianship as a profession;
Librarianship as a profession/Evaluation;
Librarianship as a profession/History;
Oral History;
Oral History/Bibliography;
Research in Librarianship;
Research in Librarianship/Canada;

Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature (1980-1989)

Bibliography;
Biography;
Bishop, O.B.;
Festscrift;
Government Publications;
Library-history;
Library-research;
Oral History;

ERIC (1981-1987)

Annotated Bibliographies;
Bibliographies;
Government Publications;
Health Personnel;
Health Service;
Information Scientists;
Information Science;
Librarians;
Libraries;
Library Administration;
Library Association;

Library Education;
Library Schools;
Library Science;
Literature Review;
Medical Research;
Publications;
Research Libraries;
Special Libraries;

Available CD-ROM databases do not include information on Bishop and her publications prior to 1980. In this regard, manual searching of the retrospective reference sources was more productive. LISA, Bibliographic Index, Combined Retrospective Index to Book Reviews in Scholarly Journals 1886-1974, National Library Service Cumulative Book Review Index, and Canadian News Facts were the least productive of all the print reference sources searched. PAIS was the least productive of all the CD-ROM databases searched.

The Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories: Supplement (1977-1978) indicates that Dr. Olga B. Bishop had deposited her working papers at Kathleen Ryan Hall, Queen's University Archives in Kingston, Ontario, which is the designated repository of the Bibliographical Society of Canada. A study trip to Ontario was undertaken from May 17 to 31, 1989, to examine the working papers deposited at Queen's University Archives and the records of the University of Toronto Faculty of Library and Information Science, where Bishop taught from 1965 to 1977. Since Bishop herself is a primary source of information on Canadian librarianship, and it would benefit future researchers to have personal recollections of her life and work recorded on tape, tape recorded personal interviews of Bishop and associated individuals were included in the study trip. A list of potential interviewees was provided initially by Bishop and appointments for tape recorded interviews with them were pre-arranged by correspondence. Several basic questions (with slight variations during the actual interviews) were prepared for the interviews. The interviewees also contributed names of other individuals who had been associated with Bishop. When personal interviews were not possible, due to time constraints and distance, telephone interviews were conducted during the study period in Ontario, and again in the fall of 1989 in Alberta. Many potential interviewees were not contacted successfully over the summer of 1989 since it was the time of year for holiday travels.

Two days (May 20-21, 1989) of the study trip were spent in taping oral interviews with Bishop. Additional off-the-cuff information was also written down whenever possible. Bishop kindly made available private papers and correspondence, photographs, unpublished writings, and newspaper clippings pertaining to her achievements. After the study trip, communication was maintained with Bishop by telephone and correspondence between September 1989 and May 1989 to clarify certain issues noted during analyses of the data collected.

The interviews in Ontario were recorded on seven TDK D60 IECI/TYPE 1 Cassette tapes which were deposited later with the verbatim transcripts in the University of Alberta Archives. From information provided by Bishop, four additional tapes, specifically on Bishop's medical librarianship career, were obtained from Mrs. M.A. Flower, Librarian of Health Sciences Library Services, Cartwright Point, Kingston, Ontario. These are copies of an interview conducted by Flower as part of a Canadian Medical Librarianship Oral History project funded by the Social

Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) in 1986. The original tapes are deposited in the Archives of the Canadian Health Libraries Association (CHLA/ABSC) in the Osler Library at McGill University. The copies (TDK 90D) obtained are deposited in the University of Alberta Archives.

An edited transcript of an interview with Bishop, conducted by Professor Catherine Ross during Bishop's visit to the Canadiana class at the School of Library and Information Studies (SLIS), UWO, on July 6, 1984, was also obtained from Professor Ross. The purpose of Bishop's guest appearance in the Canadiana class was to have her introduced as one of Canada's major contributors to librarianship. The interview concentrated on Bishop's early experiences with compiling bibliographies of government publications.

A total of eleven tapes were transcribed over the Fall and Winter of 1989/90. Collected evidence from both primary and secondary sources was organized. Primary sources which provided major evidence for the study were:

A. Manuscripts

1. Bishop's private papers and correspondence;
2. Archival records - correspondence, index cards, drafts of printed works, galley sheets of books, and various other materials in relation to Bishop's publications deposited at Queen's University Archives, Kingston, Ontario;

B. Printed Materials

1. Bishop's published and unpublished works (1952-1988);
2. *New Brunswick Daily Gleaner* (1911, 1918), associations' newsletters (e.g. *Agora*; *IPLO*; 1960-1978), annual reports and newsletters of the Faculty of Library Science at the University of Toronto (1965-1978);

3. Transcripts of speeches and addresses pertaining to Bishop;
4. Local newspaper reports (London, Ontario) about Bishop's achievements and awards.

C. Personal Interviews

1. Taped interviews with Bishop, her colleagues, ex-students, family and friends, conducted by Chang;
2. Interviews conducted by phone by Chang;
3. Taped interview with Bishop by M.A. Flower, Librarian, Health Sciences Library Services, Cartwright Point, Kingston, Ontario;
4. Transcript of interview with Bishop by Professor Catherine Ross, School of Library and Information Science at the University of Western Ontario.

Secondary sources such as Canadian Who's Who (1986), Who's Who of Canadian Women (c1983-c1987), Canadian Library Journal 22(January 1966): 254-5, APLA Bulletin 22(September 1982): 13+, and A Biographical Directory of Librarians in the United States and Canada, 5th ed. (1970), presented brief biographical information on Olga B. Bishop.

A variety of current and retrospective journals, available in the University of Alberta Library system, contained reviews of Bishop's major publications.

Once organized, an assessment of the collected evidence was made. Authenticity and veracity of information provided during personal interviews was verified from established sources (e.g., published reports).

Finally, the collected information was analyzed and arranged in chronological order, and recorded in a biographical narrative.

LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

There are still some materials pertaining to Bishop which have not been examined. Not all Bishop's personal papers and private correspondence were organized for convenient access, or available. The manuscripts of and related papers to Bishop's Bibliography of Ontario History 1867-1976: Cultural, Economic, Political, Social are in the possession of the Trustees of the Ontario Historical Studies Series and could not be located for examination within the period of study conducted in Ontario.

Since this is a preliminary study, only a representative number of individuals (professional colleagues, family members, students and friends) associated with Bishop were contacted. It is also outside the scope of this study to include all the information documented in Canadian Library Association records (minutes of meetings, Association reports, annual reports, etc.) regarding Bishop's participation in various capacities in the organization. However, much valuable oral history data had been generated from the research and added to the primary source materials on Olga Bernice Bishop. Future scholars will find the recorded information of much benefit to studies on Canadian library history.

Notes to pages 1 to 11

1. Pierce Butler, *An Introduction to Library Science* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1944), p.81.

2. "On the Value of Library History," *Library Quarterly* 22(July 1952): 240-51.

3. Peter F. McNally, ed., *Readings in Canadian Library History* (Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1986), p.28.

4. Ibid. See tributes to Lamb in "Archives, Libraries, and the Canadian Heritage: Essays in Honour of W. Kaye Lamb", *Archivaria*, ed. Wilfred Smith 15(Winter 1982/83): Issue.

5. Ritva Makela, *McGill University Library During the Tenure of Charles H. Gould as University Librarian, 1893-1919* (Montreal: Graduate School of Library Science, McGill University, 1974).

6. Bruce B. Peel, ed., *Librarianship in Canada, 1946 to 1967: Essays in Honour of Elizabeth Homer Morton* (Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1968).

7. Stephen F. Cummins, "Angus McGill Mowat and the Development of Ontario Public Libraries, 1920-1960," Diss. University of Western Ontario, 1986, and "On the Compass of Angus Mowat: Books, Boats, Soldiers and Indians," in *Readings in Canadian Library History* (Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1986). pp.245-58;

8. Donna Lohnes and Barbara Nicholson, *Alexander Calhoun* (Calgary: Calgary Public Library, 1987);

9. Patricia A. Jobb, "Biography of a Librarian: Bruce Braden Peel," M.L.S. Research Project, Faculty of Library Science, University of Alberta, 1987.

10. William F. Morley, "Regional Bibliography - Ontario," *Proceedings of the National Conference on the state of Canadian Bibliography, Vancouver, May 22-24, 1974*, eds. Anne Piternick et al (Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1977), 87-88.

11. Professor John Wilkinson. In correspondence with Chang, 27 September 1989. Also, O.B.B. Interview with Chang, 21 May 1989.

1. Olga B. Bishop (Age 6) and brother, Thomas C. Bishop (Age 4), Christmas, 1917.

CHAPTER I. 1911-1938

Beginnings, 1911-1924

> Dover, New Brunswick! Just a little two by four town that I was born in....It was a tiny village in Westmorland County, about ten miles from Sackville where I grew up. The house where I was born is still there.1

Olga Bernice Bishop was born on June 24, 1911, in the tiny farming community of Dover, in the County of Westmorland, New Brunswick. She is a descendant of Peter, one of the two sons listed with John Bishop and Sons in Planters and Pioneers, Nova Scotia 1749-1775.[2] John Bishop was one of the 8,000 "Planters" (an Elizabethan name for those who "planted" colonies) invited by Governor Charles Lawrence (Nova Scotia) to come and settle the land in Acadia (Nova Scotia) which was vacated by the expelled Acadians in 1755. The Bishops are a large clan, some of whom still hold the lands granted by Governor Lawrence.

Olga and her brother, Thomas Cochrane Jr. (born 1913), were the children of Thomas Cochrane Bishop and his wife Minnie Earle Colpitts, a school teacher. When their father died in 1913, young Olga and her baby brother were taken by their mother to live in Dorchester until 1917, when it was thought best for the children to live with their paternal Aunt Edith May, who was also a school teacher until her marriage to William Albert Fawcett. As the years passed, there was no doubt that Olga and her brother received devoted loving care from their aunt and uncle at their farm.[3]

On 12 October, 1918, the New Brunswick's Daily Gleaner reported that the "...epidemic of Spanish Influenza which played such havoc in Europe has reached this continent."[4]

Brought in by troops returning from World War I, the disease eventually killed 50,000 Canadians.[5] Olga contracted the virulent disease, which was so devastating that even if the victim survived the three to five days of fever, "...relapses are not uncommon, and complications, particularly pulmonary, are to be feared....besides bronchitis and pneumonia, inflammation of the middle ear and cardiac weakness may follow the disease."[6] For Olga, this was the beginning of a long and challenging history of pulmonary illnesses.

At the age of nine, Olga contracted tuberculosis from a retired sea captain living across the road from her guardians' farm. Being very fond of children, the sick captain failed to acknowledge the contagious nature of his illness and unwisely allowed the young Olga to visit him frequently. In later years, the adult Olga remembered his severe bouts of coughing and wondered why she was never informed of the danger of infection.

A highly intelligent child, deprived of the normal activities of childhood during her long confinement, Olga read voraciously. The Bible was her earliest source of information. Other cherished books were Pilgrim's Progress and Alice in Wonderland, two well-remembered precious volumes which she received on her eighth Christmas. She read them so quickly that her Aunt Edith was led to admonish her, "You are reading too fast! Now you've got to make a book do you at least a week."[7]

Almost all Olga's ninth year was spent in a TB sanitorium, where most of the other patients were service men. It was, perhaps, out of compassion for her youth that the sanitorium staff allowed her to visit the various patient's units, and naturally, Olga gravitated towards the service men who regaled her with "colourful" stories and offered her chocolates. However, her Aunt Edith put a stop to those visits when Olga started adopting the servicemen's "colourful" language and ideas. Olga sorely missed the daily round of visits and the chocolates which were a considerable luxury in the austere period following World War I.

After her discharge from the sanitorium, further medical complications developed leading to a particularly painful eleventh summer when her doctor had to administer treatment to her almost on a daily basis. Olga remembers clearly to this day:

> There was a big lump on my side and he drew out the pus...and injected some kind of serum into me...it was painful having this needle poked into you all the time. ...I was crying my poor eyes out and because it was hurting, and I remember him saying, "Olga, I cannot work on you today the way you are laughing. Now stop it, right now!" Of course, I stopped.8

Olga's affectionate esteem for the kind and dedicated Doctor Charles Gass, remains a cherished memory. He would stop at the farmhouse to inquire after her health every time he drove by.

The treatment for tuberculosis in that period was carried out according to the regimen prescribed by Dr. A.F. Miller of Kentville, Nova Scotia, at the Canadian Medical Association Conference in 1918.

> The treatment of tuberculosis did not begin and end with fresh air and exercise, nor fresh air and rest, but the three, properly proportioned, brought results...9

Olga's devoted Uncle William followed the recommended procedures assiduously. He took pains to build a verandah on the front of their fourteen-room farmhouse and moved his niece's bed out there, so that she could rest and sleep with plenty of fresh air, whatever the season.

Her brother Thomas continued regular public schooling. Together with Aunt Edith, he tried to help Olga make up the schooling that she was missing because of her continuing ill health. By the time she was thirteen, it was obvious that the six months of schooling that she had received before the onset of illnesses was not sufficient. To wait until improved health would allow her to attend public school on a regular basis would be too late. Fortunately Dr. Gass arranged with the Principal of the Ladies College at Mount Allison to have Olga attend formal classes in the mornings. Afternoon rest at home was still essential, especially in view of the distance she had to walk to and from the Ladies College.

So, in 1924, Olga Bishop began her enduring association with the academic institution of Mount Allison.

Roots of a Loyal Allisonian, 1924-1931

> The Wesleyan female academy would aim to produce women of high moral character and good taste; but it would aim also to produce women of intellectual vigour.10

Based on this founding philosophy, Mount Allison Ladies College provided generations of Maritime girls (from elementary to college level) with the academic, vocational and cultural training considered important for female students in that period, between its establishment in 1854 to its closure in 1946.[11] The curriculum included music, art, French and household science, with physics, chemistry and biology provided by the parent University.

The Ladies College provided the sound, basic education that Olga had missed in her elementary and early secondary years. She recalled, "The first year, I took one course, grammar, because I hadn't had much grammar. I learned to read by reading stories of the Bible." By persevering through Winter and Summer Sessions, and, despite inevitable days of missed classes, Olga managed to win the Birk's Gold Medal for the highest academic average achieved in 1928, and matriculate just before her nineteenth birthday with the Mistress of Liberal Arts Diploma in May 1930. This was indeed a feat for someone whom Doctor Gass had not expected to live beyond the age of sixteen![12] He considered her a "medical miracle" and followed her future career closely, always with her health in mind.

After matriculation, Olga hoped to pursue a teaching career, in the footsteps of her mother and aunt. It was either that, or serve as a missionary, since she was deeply impressed with the inspiring work that the Methodist missionaries of New Brunswick were carrying out in far-flung places like Africa and the Far East. There were many exciting accounts of missionary activities at those Methodist gatherings to which Olga and her brother accompanied their aunt and uncle.

Fortunately for Canadian librarianship, financial and geographical circumstances prevented Olga from pursuing these projected vocational routes. The legacy from her father had long since been exhausted by the expenses incurred in her numerous illnesses. For Olga, attending Normal School for teacher training would mean the added expense of living away from home. Also in view of her precarious health, a change of residence away from her caring doctor and family was a daunting prospect.

Eventually, Olga followed her aunt's suggestion. She took secretarial training at Mount Allison Academy, while living at home. Classes started in the fall of 1930 and it was the first time in her nineteen years that she had attended school for a full day! But, she said:

> Wouldn't you know it, I got infectious hepatitis, went to bed the day after school closed [for Christmas] and didn't get back until the February 1st.13

And that was only after her pleas to Dr. Gass to allow her to return to school because of impending examinations. The doctor's condition was: "...you are not coming home for lunch. That's too much walking for you and you don't have the strength." Again, Olga's fortitude pulled her through. In 1931, Olga crossed the stage of Mount Allison's Convocation Hall for the third time to receive her Secretarial Science Diploma.[14]

The Undergraduate, 1931-1938

> That the Maritime universities were accustomed to coping with hard times was unquestionably true: in this region, the depression had begun in 1920 and continued with only short periods of relief throughout the inter-war years.15

Throughout the devastating depression of the 1930s in Canada, career prospects were virtually nil for women with such traditional skills as teaching, nursing or secretarial expertise. For a year after obtaining her Secretarial Science Diploma from Mount Allison Academy in 1931, Bishop did not obtain employment. Instead she lived at home with her aunt and uncle and earned some income by typing honours theses for the university students.

In 1932, an apparently minor but fortunate crisis occurred which directly influenced Bishop's future career. Mount Allison University held a Mock Parliament in the Memorial Library and the project generated an enormous number of papers to be typed. The typist employed by the library proved unable to meet this heavy work load and she was subsequently dismissed. Under this pressure, the Head Librarian offered Bishop a temporary position for three weeks to type these papers. Bishop accepted the position and her timely efficient performance led to permanent employment as Secretary to the Head Librarian, a position which she retained for eight years.

Since one of the benefits available to Mount Allison University employees at that time was free university courses, Bishop grasped the opportunity to take courses, part-time, towards a Bachelor's degree. As she said, on reflection: "I wouldn't have done it, otherwise. I was paid only forty dollars a month. You wouldn't find anybody working for that kind of money, nowadays."[16]

Perhaps due to the influence of the Head Librarian, who was an historian by training, Bishop acquired a deep interest in Canadian history publications which, in her own words, were "not that wonderful and plentiful" at that time. The historical biographies, however, were exceptions. Bishop found them inspiring and fascinating. Not surprisingly, she majored in history, with economics as a minor, for her Bachelor of Arts Degree.

During those eight years of part-time undergraduate study, two figures stand out in Bishop's memory. They were Dr. George Johnstone Trueman and Dr. Herbert Tucker. Dr. G.J. Trueman was President of Mount Allison from 1923 to 1945. He had been a friend of Bishop's Aunt Edith since their teacher-training days at Normal School. He was, of course, fully aware of Bishop's history of lengthy and severe illnesses, but he appreciated more how far Bishop could push herself in spite of that. Whenever their paths crossed on campus, he always had an encouraging word for her or expressed some concern about work and family. Bishop, as countless Allisonians of that period did, developed a deep respect for the President, who firmly believed that "...whether a student gets a university education or not, should depend on his ability, and ambition and character, and not upon the family income."[17] Under Dr. Trueman, Mount Allison's chief priority was to accommodate as many students from the area as possible, and then find ways and means to help those in financial need.

Trueman's many speeches reflected not only the memories of his own early struggles to educate himself - struggles not unlike those of Bishop - but reiterated also the strong Christian philosophy of the Methodist founders of Mount Allison, which stressed the interdependence of intellectual, moral and social progress.[18] Education for its own sake would bring about only the well-being of the individual, but, education based on Christian principles would bring about both the well-being of the individual as well as that of society. This precept was based on the firm belief that an individual educated with Christian values would pass the same values on to society, which eventually would influence social progress.[19] Bishop's education was rooted in these very fundamental Christian principles of Mount Allison University.

Dr. Herbert Tucker was Dean of Arts (1937-1953) and Professor of Economics and Sociology (1930-1953) at Mount Allison while Bishop was a student. A Methodist minister by training, Dr. Tucker was a highly committed Christian educator who also cared deeply about the intellectual, moral and social welfare of his students.[20] Bishop took several of Dr. Tucker's courses, one of which was on evolutionary theories. She remembered that a new student, in fact one of her pages in the library, a fundamental Baptist, came to her in an emotional state:

> We [had] this class in evolution this morning. It goes against everything the Bible teaches in Genesis, the story of the earth being made in six days and [God] resting on the seventh day, and here, evolution threw all that out."[21]

After trying without much success to sort out the problem, Bishop arranged for Professor Tucker to talk to the young Baptist. Bishop noted that the student returned much calmer, so obviously Dr. Tucker had helped to resolve her conflicts. Bishop always remembered him as one of those rare human beings who was never too lofty or too busy to listen to the countless problems of his students.

Bishop had other problems. Her full-time work as Secretary in the library combined with her part-time studies took a toll on her health. The resultant frequent bouts of respiratory illnesses were especially hard on her personal social life. She enjoyed going out with young men but the inevitable confinements to home and rest acted as a deterrent to the development of any serious relationship. Bishop's Aunt Edith had a very firm attitude towards any young man who had serious intentions towards her niece. He must be made aware of Olga's precarious health so that he would know what to expect of a marriage with her. It was Aunt Edith's belief that only a very understanding and truly caring husband could accommodate a perpetually ailing wife. Bishop did become engaged to be married, but a fateful attack of illness confined her to bed practically on the eve of her wedding. After serious deliberation among all concerned, the marriage was called off. This painful episode in her personal life did not quench Bishop's academic ambitions. She continued with her secretarial responsibilities and undergraduate studies at Mount Allison.

Finally, in 1938, equipped with the sound academic training and Christian principles of Mount Allison, Bishop graduated with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in history and economics, and crossed Convocation Hall for the fourth time.

Notes to pages 14-23

1. Olga B. Bishop (hereafter cited as O.B.B.). Interview with Chang, 20 May 1989.

2. There is a Bishop Family Association and the Nova Scotia branch is compiling a Bishop genealogy. The Association organizes periodic reunions. The last one was held in 1987. 400 Bishops from all over Canada and the United States gathered at Acadia University in Wolfville, Nova Scotia. (Information courtesy of O.B. B.)

3. Towards the end of her life, Aunt Edith regretted that she never formally adopted Olga and her brother. (O.B. B. Interview with reseacher, 20 May 1989.)

4. *Daily Gleaner*, 12 October 1918, p.3.

5. *Canadian Encyclopedia*, 2nd, ed. (1988), s.v. "Spanish Influenza," by J.D. McGinnis.

6. *Daily Gleaner*, 17 October 1918, p.5.

7. O.B.B. Interview with Chang, 20 May 1989.

8. *Ibid*.

9. *Daily Gleaner*, 30 May 1918, p.3.

10. John G. Reid, *Mount Allison University: A History to 1963* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984), vol. 1, p.61. (hereafter cited as Reid.)

11. Originally called the Wesleyan Female Academy (1854), it was built as an adjunct of Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy (for men). In 1859, it was renamed the Ladies Academy. For a long time, it was the main centre of women's education in New Brunswick. In 1886, it was again renamed Ladies College. In 1946, it ceased to exist as other secondary public schools came into existence. (See Reid, vols. 1 & 2)

12. O.B.B. Interview with Chang, 20 May 1989.

13. Ibid.

14. First as Birk's Gold Medal recipient (1928); second, as recipient of the Mistress of Liberal Arts Diploma on matriculation (1930).

15. Reid, vol. 2, p.108.

16. O.B.B. Interview by Catherine Ross, 6 July 1984.

17. Poverty and eye problems prevented Trueman from obtaining his B.A. degree until he was thirty years old. (See Reid, vol. 2, p.60.)

18. Ibid. "Changes in Prospect: 1923-1931" pp. 57-107.

19. Ibid.

20. Dr. Tucker obtained his doctoral degree from the Hartford Seminary, in Connecticut. He died in June 1953, after a year of health breakdown, apparently from overwork. (See Reid, vol. 2, pp. 103, 244.)

21. O.B.B. Interview with Chang, 21 May 1989.

2. Olga B. Bishop. Mount Allison
Ladies College Graduation, 1930

CHAPTER II. 1939-1951

Royal Canadian Air Force Service (RCAF), Ottawa, 1940-1946

> I know I always breathed a sigh of relief when I knew that a convoy got over....We were all supposed to take our turn on 'casualty duty' which meant that we were responsible for receiving the telegrams and notifying the next-of-kin at the correct address. All those telegrams...boys were being killed, some would be killed outright, some were missing, some hadn't come back from air-raids...[1]

World War II broke out on September 11, 1939. In 1940, Bishop, along with other women in Canada, responded to the national need for workers to carry on the essential services of the nation. She left Sackville and worked in Ottawa for the next six years in the Records Department of the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF).

For Bishop, leaving the relative security of home for the first time was itself a tremendous challenge. Nonetheless, she never regretted taking on those new responsibilities. Successive promotions in Ottawa boosted her confidence and developed her intellectual and managerial abilities. She rose rapidly through the supervisory ranks to become Senior Administrative Officer of the Records Department. As it happened, Carleton University had opened in 1942 and offered an administrative program. With typical thoroughness, Bishop registered for evening classes in the Bachelor of Public Administration Program to gain proficiency in her new responsibilities. Since her previous degree was in History and Economics, the then President of Carleton, Dr. Henry Marshall Tory, agreed to let her take the minimum requirement of five courses to graduate.[2]

Gradually, the task of administrating the records of 250,000 Air Force personnel and supervising a staff of 160 in the department became more demanding. In addition to normal office activities, there were constant fire drills and frequent office moves within Ottawa. When dealing with numerous files of paper records which were first handwritten, then checked and double checked before being typed and filed away, the thought of fire became a nightmare. Then again, because of the regularity of the exercise, the staff developed a nonchalant attitude towards the fire drills. There was thus an added pressure on Bishop to ensure that her staff carried out safety procedures in an active manner.

Bishop also found casualty duty very difficult to handle. The person on casualty duty was responsible for receiving telegrams regarding the fate of the RCAF personnel on active duty, and notifying the immediate relatives of the news. The telegrams contained the pronouncements 'Dead', 'Missing' or 'Missing-Presumed Dead'. When her turn on casualty duty came, Bishop found it extremely painful to carry on routinely, especially when names familiar to her came over the wire. "I couldn't take it [for] more than two weeks. They had to take me off it because I just couldn't," reflected Bishop.[3]

Finally, exhausted by the accumulated stress, Bishop succumbed to pneumonia. She was ordered to take a six-week leave of absence. The recuperation gave her the opportunity to assess her personal achievements. The most important one was that being responsible for a large staff taught her to stand up for herself and her subordinates.

Despite pleas from the Chairman of the Board of Regents at Mount Allison to return to Memorial Library, Bishop decided to remain and work in Ottawa permanently. She promised her doctor that she would rest at lunchtime and not undertake overtime work. She also toyed with the idea of inviting Aunt Edith and Uncle William to spend their retirement years with her in Ottawa. In the meantime, her academic training progressed steadily. In 1946, she became a member of the first graduating class in the Bachelor of Public Administration programme at Carleton University.

Soon after her graduation from Carleton, a combination of circumstances persaded Bishop to return to New Brunswick. Bishop's Aunt Edith and Uncle William were very ill.[4] Moreover, a series of unsuccessful library staff appointments induced Mount Allison to increase pressure on Bishop to return. She was invited to return as Associate Librarian, with the understanding that once she was freed of domestic obligations, she would go to library school and obtain the appropriate library qualifications. So at the end of the War in 1946, Bishop left Ottawa for New Brunswick to take care of her aunt and uncle and work in the Memorial Library.

In the postwar period, there was little money or manpower available to help with farm work and nursing the housebound sick and elderly. Bishop had to carry out the necessary farm chores and administer medications to both patients on top of a full day's work. Dr. Gass trained her to give medications at nights and on weekends. Her uncle died in mid-December. Although Bishop still had to care for her aunt, family responsibilities were considerably lessened, and she felt able to return to academic study.[5] In 1948, she registered in the master's program in history at Mount Allison. At the same time Mary Falconer, the Chief Librarian, resigned and Bishop assumed her responsibilities.

Associate Librarian, Memorial Library, Mount Allison, 1948-1953

> ...the post [Chief Librarian] was allowed to remain vacant for six years, during most of which time its duties were fulfilled by the associate librarian, Olga Bishop, at a low salary that corresponded neither with the responsibilities involved nor with Bishop's success in operating a library that was both short-staffed and almost at the limit of available space.6

The practical experience gained in her work for the RCAF and the academic training in public administration proved invaluable to Bishop in coping with administrative challenges under adverse conditions at the Memorial Library. Although she often worked long and tirelessly herself, regardless of the poor monetary rewards, she believed in just reward for work as far as her staff were concerned. Evidence of this was demonstrated by minor, but significant changes, such as establishing regular tea breaks for the support staff.

For many summers, Dr. Raymond C. Archibald was a familiar figure in the Library.[7] His personal associations with the library lent him a measure of authority. He criticized Bishop for allowing her staff to take tea breaks in her office. He took his concerns about the tea breaks to the President, Dr. Ross Flemington, who had succeeded Dr. Trueman. After all the years of supervising successfully a large staff in Ottawa, Bishop was not about to be told how to treat her staff. She remained adamant on the necessity for staff breaks, but promised the President that the breaks would be taken in a more appropriate location.[8] Though this conflict was satisfactorily solved, future events would proved this incident to be more than a "tempest in a tea-cup".

Much of Bishop's administrative success stemmed from the rapport she had with the University community.

An indication of Bishop's administrative skills could be gleaned from her amusing account of a student named Bill Langstroth,[9] who became familiar to her through the number of times he was sent to her office because he could never find what he wanted and always infuriated the library staff with his demands. By a combination of adroit questioning and casual exchanges, Bishop always managed to have him define his specific needs. As she said,

> I got to know the students who were always in difficulty [like Bill Langstroth]...the students who were always in the library studying and the ones in between...10

She was also constantly reminded by incidents in the library of the importance of maintaining a friendly attitude towards patrons, even when exercising an unpleasant duty. For example, on one occasion, a student entered her office in a fury following a reprimand from the staff member on duty at the reference desk. "I have just been told that I owe three dollars and fifty cents on this book, and I am not going to pay it and that's that!" Bishop invited him to sit down and proceeded to chat amiably with him on sundry matters. Half an hour later, the student left her office quietly, with the fine deposited on her desk!

> It doesn't help to be piously abrupt and demanding. There [has to be] a lot of give and take. You are never always right. Problems come up. It depends on how you handle them. I am sure there are lots of times that I didn't handle things as well as I might have.11

As she was to emphasize many times over the years, part of being a successful librarian was the effort made, as she had done, to familiarize one's self with the information needs of the patrons. Her philosophy as a librarian was and still is that every patron should be treated courteously and sympathetically, and provided with appropriate information.

M.A. Graduate, Mount Allison, 1951

> You are going to change your thesis topic and do the Atlantic Provinces' government documents and I will give you a week to think about it.12

With these words, Dr. Donald G.G. Kerr launched Bishop on a life-long commitment. He was the Chairman of her Thesis Committee and was impressed by the thoroughness of her lecture to his undergraduate history class on the historical publications of the Atlantic provinces. Bishop happened to mention Marion Villiers Higgins' Canadian Government Publications: A Manual for Librarians, published in 1935. Dr. G.R. Lomer, the Director of McGill Library School wrote of this work:

> ...it is to be hoped that, on some day, not too long deferred, the invaluable material here presented will be supplemented by similar lists of Provincial and Municipal Documents, and that the present chaos and neglect will be succeeded by orderly arrangement and systematic use in all parts of the Dominion of Canada.13

On examining Higgins' volume, the self-professed bibliophile, Dr. Kerr, realized that he, too, was not really familiar with provincial documents, especially the government publications of the Atlantic Provinces. He thought that since Bishop appeared to have a good grasp of the subject, she would be a suitable person to organize this information. At that time, a comprehensive record of the government publications of the three Maritime Provinces did not exist.

Bishop did not need a week to make her decision. Her original intention to examine the history of the Chinecto Canal had not progressed much since she lacked the time to carry out the research on supplementary information available in Ottawa. The Atlantic Provinces now included Newfoundland, which had joined Confederation on March 31, 1949. A comprehensive study would involve research on government publications of all the Atlantic Provinces, including pre-Confederation Newfoundland, the documents of which would be available only in Britain. Bishop was not prepared to carry out trans-Atlantic travels, so she investigated the government publications of only the Maritime Provinces, which excluded Newfoundland.

Bishop visited many libraries, archives and government departments of the Maritimes in search of information. She became well-acquainted with the frustrations experienced in identifying the origins of the documents issued by the government departments of the various jurisdictions.

Moreover, not all library holdings, especially government publications, were classified and catalogued. In some institutions, government publications were housed separately, arranged by jurisdiction, then alphabetically by agency but without any finding aids or catalogue records. In others, such as the Charlottetown Public Library in Prince Edward Island, government publications were integrated with general monographs and serials in a subject arrangement, although the government publications were not included in the catalogue records.[14] Bishop recalled vividly the enormous task of going "through [the collection] book by book on every shelf to get hold of their documents."

The work required investigation into the history of all issuing agencies, including dates of creation, changes of name and areas of responsibility, and the documents published in both monographic and serial form. Departments might split or amalgamate, or change the titles, frequency and formats of their publications. A major historical project was involved, and to complete it within a limited time would have surely taxed the mental acuity and patience of any researcher with less fortitude and persistence. The result, however, was an invaluable annotated bibliography of the publications of the governments of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick for the period 1758 to 1950.

With her thesis completed, Bishop crossed the platform at Convocation Hall for the fifth time, in 1951, to receive the degree of Master of Arts in History.

Notes to pages 27-34

1. O.B.B. Interview with Chang, 21 May 1989.
2. Henry Marshall Tory (1864-1947) was the founder of UBC, U of A, and Carleton and first President of U of A. (See his life and achievements in *Canadian Encyclopedia*, 2nd ed., s.v. "Tory, Henry Marshall" by Donald J.C. Phillipson.)
3. O.B.B. Interview with Chang, 20 May 1989.
4. Ibid. Bishop's aunt was suffering from a severe case of shingles. Her uncle had terminal cancer.
5. O.B.B., in conversation with Chang, 20 May 1989.
6. Reid, vol. 2, pp. 245-46.
7. Dr. Raymond C. Archibald was the son of Mary Mellish Archibald, former Vice-Principal of Ladies College (see Reid, vol. 1, pp. 238-39 for life and contributions). He obtained an Honours degree in mathematics from Mount Allison in 1894, an M.A. from Harvard, and a Ph.D. from University of Strasbourg, Germany. A violinist himself, he taught violin and harmony, as well as geometry at the Ladies College. He established the Mary Mellish Archibald Memorial Library in honour of his mother who died in 1901 and then went on to teach mathematics at Brown University, Rhode Island. After his retirement, he spent his summers organizing the M.M. Archibald Library, which was later incorporated into the University's Memorial Library. (See Reid, vol. 1, p. 238-39; vol. 2, p. 246.)
8. O.B.B. Interview with Chang, 20 May 1989. (See version of incident in Reid, vol. 2, p. 246.)
9. Now married to the well known Nova Scotia singer/entertainer, Anne Murray.
10. O.B.B. Interview with Chang, 20 May 1989.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid.
13. Dr. G.R. Lomer, "Introduction," in *Canadian Government Publications: A Manual for Librarians*, M.V. Higgins (Chicago: American Library Association, 1935), iii.
14. For more details of the library system, see The Commission of Enquiry, "*Prince Edward Island Library Situation*," *Libraries in Canada: A Study of the Library Conditions and Needs* (Toronto: Ryerson Press and the American Library Association, Chicago, 1933), 17-21.

3. Olga B. Bishop. B.A. Graduation
Mount Allison University, 1938.

CHAPTER III. 1951-1963

A.M.L.S. Graduate at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1951-1952

> The reason for going to Ann Arbor rather than to Toronto was that I could get a Masters degree there. I didn't want to do another Bachelor's degree, which was the degree in librarianship offered then at Toronto.[1]

Post-graduate studies in librarianship were not available in Canada, when Bishop was finally relieved of family obligations and became free to fulfil her ambition to obtain an appropriate qualification for the library profession. Her Aunt Edith died in 1951 and her closest surviving relative was her brother, Thomas, who by then was living with his growing family in St. Catharines, Ontario. When Bishop told him of her intention to pursue further studies in the United States, possibly in California, she remembered him urging her to pick a university close by, so that he and his family could see more of her at Christmas and other holidays.

The University of Michigan at Ann Arbor seemed to be the most suitable choice, so Bishop applied for admission to the Master of Library Science program. Since Bishop was by then considerably older than the average student - she had turned forty that June - and her academic average at that point was slightly below the University of Michigan graduate entrance requirement, the Department of Library Science at the University of Michigan was, at first, reluctant to accept her. But the recommendations from Mount Allison and her years of experience working in the library persuaded the Department to give her a conditional acceptance. In September, 1951, a month after her graduation with a Master of Arts in history, Bishop left Mount Allison for Ann Arbor. Once more, without deliberate intention, Bishop began a long and fruitful association with another academic institution.

Bishop had to achieve a minimum 70% average by Christmas which she did. Her previous library experience and graduate training exempted her from several core courses so she was able to complete the degree of Master of Library Science (A.M.L.S.) in one academic year. This was about the length of time that the Memorial Library could afford to let her take leave.

For the basic reference course, a subject familiar to all library students, Bishop remembered:

> For every class that we had, we were given a list of questions that we had to look up and find the answers to. The man who taught that prided himself on wording the questions in such a way that you could only find one answer in one source. So he was making sure that you used many sources to find them.2

The questions were subject-oriented. A whole class period would be devoted to reference works on one subject. For example, following a discussion on English literature in class, twenty reference books would be recommended for the questions assigned. By the end of the term, a variety of subjects would have been explored and the students would have had cause to handle the whole gamut of relevant reference works.

As Bishop remarked on several future occasions, a commendable aspect of the Library Science Department at the University of Michigan - in fact a particular philosophy of its Chairman, Dr. R.H. Gjelsness - was an insistence that foreign students relate their studies to their national backgrounds. Bishop was strongly encouraged to do her research on a Canadian topic and work with Canadian materials.

So, for her final term paper at Michigan, she compiled a bibliography on Thomas Chandler Haliburton, based on materials housed in the university libraries. The work, entitled "Thomas Chandler Haliburton: A Bibliography of the Biographical Writings about the 'Father of American Humour'", enjoyed a modest circulation in academic circles.[3]

Towards the end of her A.M.L.S. program, Bishop received an invitation from the Department of Library Science to apply for the Ph.D. program. The Department wanted to recruit graduate students who also had a subject specialization in addition to the Library Science degree. Bishop was eligible since she had a master's degree in history. So she applied, and on graduating with the A.M.L.S. degree in the Spring of 1952, she was accepted into the Ph.D. program on a part-time basis.

In July, 1952, Bishop returned to Mount Allison University Memorial Library with high hopes of continuing a career as a qualified librarian.

Dr. Kerr, Bishop's history thesis supervisor, encouraged her to have her Maritime bibliography published. Consequently in 1953 she submitted "Publications of the Governments of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, 1758-1950" to the National Library of Canada for publication. Revisions and additions, including information resulting from a series of discussions with Maurice P. Boone, Librarian of the Legislative Library at Fredericton, were made to the study. Marie Tremaine's Bibliography of Canadian Imprints, 1751-1800 was published in 1952 and provided additional sources for her list of references.

At the same time, circumstances at Mount Allison had changed. The deep respect and rapport which Bishop had had with President Trueman were not established with the new President, Ross Flemington. Personal conflicts, fueled perhaps by incidents such as the "tea breaks" (see pages 30-31), increased between Flemington and Bishop. Experience had taught Bishop the importance of a cooperative, if not completely harmonious, relationship between the library and the university community. She decided that under the strained situation, it was not possible for her to carry out her administrative duties satisfactorily, so she relinquished her position at Mount Allison University Memorial Library.[4]

Ph.D. Candidate For a Decade. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1952-1962

> I also heard, with much regret, that you are planning to leave Mount Allison. New Brunswick can ill afford to lose its trained librarians.5

These sentiments expressed by Maurice P. Boone, had been echoed many times even before Bishop's departure from New Brunswick. This exodus of professionals from the Maritimes was, indeed, a regrettable trend in that period. Economic, geographical and social factors in the Maritimes seemed to conspire against the retention of so many of their own well-educated sons and daughters. It was a period of severe loss to the Maritime academic and intellectual community.

For example, from the library profession alone, Nova Scotia's losses included Dr. Winifred Barnstead, subsequently the first Director of the University of Toronto Library School, and Beryl Anderson, former

Professor at McGill's Graduate School of Library Science and University of Toronto's Faculty of Library Science, who later became head of the Library Documentation Centre at the National Library of Canada. From New Brunswick, Elizabeth H. Morton became Executive-Director of The Canadian Library Association (1946-1968). Another New Brunswick native, Elizabeth Dolan, taught first at McGill's Graduate School of Library Science before her present appointment at the School of Library and Information Studies at the University of Western Ontario.[6]

In 1953, Bishop accepted a research librarian position at the University of Western Ontario and moved to London, Ontario, to carry out her new responsibilities. However, the move caused her to abandon her original Ph.D. thesis topic on early printing in the Maritimes, a subject speciality of Dr. Gjelsness, the Chairman of the Department of Library Science and of Bishop's Thesis Committee. Carrying out research on the Maritimes while residing in London, Ontario, was not possible. The topic 'Early printing in the Maritimes' was set aside while Bishop decided on another research topic.

It was Dr. Gjelsness who suggested that since she had some experience in dealing with government documents through her Master's thesis ("Publications of the Governments of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, 1758-1950"), she should undertake a bibliography of the government publications of the Province of Ontario. Bishop tentatively proposed a study of the publications of the governments of both Upper Canada, 1791-1840, and the Province of Canada, 1841-1867. Her preliminary research, however, indicated the immensity of the task and Dr. Gjelsness advised her to concentrate on the publications of the Government of the Province of Canada. As with her research on early printing in the Maritimes, Bishop temporarily shelved the preliminary information she had gathered on the publications of the Government of Upper Canada.

Since she worked full-time as a librarian at the University of Western Ontario, Bishop's doctoral studies progressed very slowly over a period of ten years. But, to her, those were academically fruitful and interesting years. She recalled an incident in relation to the book selection course in which the instructor required each student to pick a subject, select the relevant books and review them in class.

> The instructor wanted books on Marxism reviewed, and it was just at the time of McCarthyism and no American would touch them with a ten foot pole, and I said I will review Marx. I was challenged [by a student committee] for having the books and I said, "I am a Canadian and I read what I want to!"[7]

Having said that, Bishop was filled with dismay at the realization that she could be deported for her defiance. But, academic principles prevailed; Bishop encountered no further objections to her seminar on Marxism. Such an experience helped to strengthen Bishop's resolve always to stand up for her rights.

As in the master's program in Library Science, Bishop also had to compile a subject bibliography in the doctoral program. Since it would make sense to pick a topic which would examine local resources, Bishop decided to develop an historical bibliography of the fourteen surrounding counties of London, Ontario.

This study was eventually published in instalments in Western Ontario Historical Notes from 1957 to 1962, as an annotated "Checklist of the Historical Works of the

Fourteen Counties of Western Ontario in the Libraries of the University of Western Ontario." The historical introduction to each county, and the brief annotation of each entry, made this checklist lively reading for anybody interested in an overview of the political, social, and economic developments of these counties from their village origins. This modest publication provides a further indication of Bishop's scholarly forte - enumerative bibliographies based on sound historical principles.

In addition to her doctoral studies and library work, Bishop continued revising her master's thesis, the "Publications of the Governments of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, 1758-1950" for the National Library of Canada. Because it was the first submission of an author new to the bibliographical scene, the National Library subjected the study to a critical examination and requested various changes and the addition of recent materials. The bibliography was not published until 1957 with a revised cut-off date in the title: Publications of the Governments of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, 1758-1952.

When Bishop began this bibliography in 1949, she had not been formally trained in either the disciplines of librarianship or of bibliography. Her model was Marion Villiers Higgins' Canadian Government Publications: A Manual for Librarians, published in 1935 by the American Library Association, since no Canadian sponsoring agency existed at that time. Higgins was concerned with identifying for librarians the publications issued by Canadian federal agencies and arranging these materials in a logical scheme.

Bishop approached her research from an historical perspective, in accordance with the direction of her thesis chairman. She was more concerned with identifying the documents that had been published rather than with providing locations for specific items. Hence, the omission of location of materials in her thesis. Subsequently, she regretted this limitation and realized the importance of locating copies of scarce items, often available in only a few copies. Despite this limitation, the organization of material in chronological order, with succinct historical introductions, made this bibliography an easy-to-use reference guide for librarians and scholars wishing to access government publications of the three Maritime Provinces within the period. Her meticulous documentation remains exemplary, despite the inevitable unlocated items.

With the Publications of the Governments of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, 1758-1952, Bishop provided an essential guide to the publications of three governments. All historical studies of these regions require an examination of her bibliography as an essential basis for further research. More recent studies have not superseded but only augmented her pioneer study.

For her Ph.D. thesis, "Publications of the Province of Canada, 1841-1867", Bishop concentrated her research in the Lawson Memorial Library at the University of Western Ontario, the Legislative Library of Ontario and the Library of the Public Archives of Canada.

Each library in turn became a second home as Bishop spent long hours locating and identifying documents for bibliographical descriptions and authorial ascriptions with historical and bibliographical annotations. The details of over 14,000 entries were meticulously noted on unit cards and paper slips. She studied the Annual Reports, Special Committee Reports, and Statutes, in order to identify any name changes in organizations, agencies, or departments which might affect the authorship and classification of a specific document. Because of her research in the libraries, Bishop became a familiar sight to librarians such as Dr. J.J. Tallman of Lawson Memorial Library, Mildred Fraser of the Ontario Legislative Library, and Dr. W. Kaye Lamb, who held the joint position of National Librarian and Dominion Archivist at that time. Their most valuable contribution to her research was in allowing her access to their libraries after official hours.[8]

As stated in the abstract to her thesis, "Publications of the Province of Canada, 1841-1867", the documents were essential primary sources for studies in the development of the political, economic and social institutions of Canada within the period. The table of contents summarizes the complex history of the government, while the index provides additional access to the materials.

Finally, early in 1962, ten years after the beginning of this demanding study, Bishop submitted her thesis to Dr. Gjelsness, the Chairman of her examining committee. He returned the corrected work with the following criticisms:

> You will find numerous queries concerning style, meaning, capitalization and punctuation. ...I think you need to remove yourself from other work and devote yourself entirely to finishing this up. Can you come to Ann Arbor for a few weeks? ...You still do not follow any consistent practice regarding capitalization and punctuation.[9]

Bishop spent much time revising her thesis to conform to American practice in capitalization and punctuation wih respect to bibliographical entries. Later, when her thesis was passed and accepted for publication by the National Library of Canada, she revised the text once more to conform to Canadian practice.

Bishop graduated with much respect and affection from her colleagues and professors at the University of Michigan in 1962. With this doctoral degree, Bishop became the first Canadian woman to earn a Ph.D. in Library Science.

In contrast to her previous Maritimes bibliography, which the National Library took four years to publish, Publications of the Government of the Province of Canada, 1841-1867 was published within a year of submission in 1963. Within the context of bibliographical publication, Bishop had received national recognition.

A particular bibliographical problem concerned the arrangement of entries within this period. Since no separate government departments were established prior to 1860, Bishop's solution was to "take the departments as they were established in 1860 and then arrange the materials previous to 1860 by topic according to these departments."[10]

Since the research for this bibliography was carried out in three libraries only, locations of the listed documents were limited to copies found in all, or in any one of those three libraries. Additional copies located in later years at different institutions indicated that perhaps the provision of further locations, would have increased the usefulness of the bibliography as a reference tool.

As W. Kaye Lamb wrote in his "Foreword" to the Publications of the Government of the Province of Canada, 1841-1867, "Every aid to research both encourages scholars to embark on projects and assists them to carry them out." Indeed, it did, as years later, one of those research scholars, Elizabeth Dolan[11], was to attest:

> When I did my dissertation...as you know so often happens, when you start out, you think, oh well, I will just look up all [these sources of

> information] and I will proceed! Well, it wasn't so easy. Because there was very little done. ...I wanted to go to the primary sources and it was her [Bishop's] work that I used, and everything - what can I tell you - everything that I looked up, I found![12]

When assigned to teach the Government Publications course at SLIS, she remembered:

> Of course, this is very devastating to be given such a course to teach. I really had no formal training aside from the usual course in Library School...it's very formidable! So when I went into this, as anyone else does, I looked for books and works that would help me and I'll tell you, they were mighty few and far between. There's very little available on the Canadian scene. Of course, there was Higgins...but that was published in 1935! My goodness, even then in the seventies, it was very old and it was really the only textbook that we had and we had nothing else of Canadian documents except for a few things...so Olga Bishop's work, at that time, was one of the few things that you had and so I know her through her work.[13]

So it is evident that Bishop's Publications of the Government of the Province of Canada, 1841-1867 met an important need of scholars and teachers. With this publication and the "Checklist of Historical Works of the Fourteen Counties of Western Ontario", Bishop initiated the process of establishing bibliographical control of the publications of the Province of Canada (1841 to 1867) and of the regional history of Ontario.

Notes for pages 37-47

1. O.B.B. Interview by Ross, 6 July 1984.
2. O.B.B. Interview with Chang, 20 May 1989.
3. O.B.B. cannot remember how the word got out, or how many reprint requests were sent out. She believes that the National Library of Canada has a copy.
4. O.B.B. considers that it would be inappropriate to elaborate on the issue now long past.
5. Correspondence from Maurice D. Boone, Librarian at the Legislative Library at Fredericton, in New Brunswick, to O.B.B. June 29, 1953. No. 2063, Box 5 Queen's University Archives.
6. These were/are individuals personally acquainted with O.B.B. See Edith Jarvi, "APLA interviews Dr. Olga B. Bishop," APLA Bulletin 46(September 1982): 13, 15.
7. O.B.B. Interview with Chang, 20 May 1989.
8. Acknowledged in "Preface", Publications of the Government of the Province of Canada 1841-1867 by O.B.B. (Ottawa : National Library of Canada, 1963). viii.
9. Correspondence from R.H. Gjelsness to O.B.B. March 22, 1962. Queen's University Archives, No. 2063, Box 2.
10. O.B.B. Interview by Catherine Ross, 6 July 1984.
11. Elizabeth Dolan was first an M.L.S. student at McGill University Graduate School of Library Science (1970/71). She remained as sessional lecturer, then associate professor while working towards a doctoral degree from Columbia University (1971-79). She moved to London, Ontario in 1979 and has been teaching at the School of Library and Information Science (SLIS) ever since. She teaches the government publications course at SLIS. Her doctoral dissertation was published as The Depository Dilemma: A Study of the Free Distribution of Canadian Federal Government Publications to Depository Libraries in Canada (Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1989). On June 14, 1990, she received the first Canadian Government Publishing Centre Award for Excellence and Leadership in Government Documents.
12. Elizabeth Dolan. Interview with Chang, 20 May 1989.
13. Ibid.

CHAPTER IV. 1954-1965

Medical Librarian, 1954-1965

> Many general librarians...maintain that any competent librarian can run a special library. ...Even among those who have been long engaged in medical library work conceptions of its nature, scope and purpose vary enormously. ...some look upon their task as simply one of shelving, finding and handing out books upon request; ...they are supported in their attitude by some members of the medical profession who still regard the librarian...as harmless drudges. ...[The opposite view is that] medical librarianship...can only be properly carried on by medical men. ...the ideal preparation [for which] would be a full training in medicine combined with or followed by a full course of education for special librarianship.[1]

Olga Bishop encountered such misconceptions about medical librarians, expressed here by W.J. Bishop, Librarian at the Wellcome Historical Medical Library in London, England.

She was employed originally in 1953 by the University of Western Ontario (UWO) to undertake research for the President, but she became a general research librarian to the faculty research staff instead. In 1954, she was invited to accept the position of Medical Librarian, which had not been competently assumed since the retirement of the previous librarian, who had worked from 1923 to 1952.

At first, it seemed that all Bishop required to prepare her to meet her new responsibilites were her administrative knowledge of academic libraries and her rapport with the medical profession, based on what she humourously recounted as, "having had health problems from the time I was born, I knew quite a bit about doctors!" In actual fact, her rapport with the library clientele should not be underestimated, as it was the most valuable trait that helped launch her on a long and fruitful career in medical librarianship.

Initially, the organization of medical library, even though a special library, did not seem to be very different from that required in any university library operation. Monographs were arranged separately from periodicals. Since current information was critical in the medical field, emphasis was placed on the collection of periodicals. They were arranged alphabetically by titles on the shelves while the monographs were arranged in classified order.

For Bishop, faced with such a subject specific collection, medical terminology was not a major problem, as she drew on her knowledge of Latin, French, chemistry, biology and bacteriology, all of which she had studied in her undergraduate years at Mount Allison. A more challenging problem that emerged was the classification of medical literature. At the time, in accordance with the parent library at the University of Western Ontario, the Medical Library had adopted the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) scheme. However in 1951, the National Library of Medicine (NLM) at Bethesda, Maryland, had devised a classification scheme specifically for medical literature. After further refinements, the NLM classification was established and the Library of Congress (LC) decided it no longer needed to accept responsibility for the classification of medical literature.

Bishop found that retrospectively converting materials from one classification scheme to another in a large collection was not only expensive, but time-consuming as well. She maintained the LCC scheme for as long as she worked in the Medical Library at the University of Western Ontario.[2]

The library, founded in 1881, was the third largest of the medical libraries in Canada when Bishop assumed control.[3] Bishop's immediate task was to organize unshelved, misplaced, and unclassified books and journals. She found that periodicals dating back to the 1800s were integrated with the most recent issues. When frustrated patrons complained about having to sort through older publications to access more recent ones, she secured more storage space, and retired periodicals older than ten years.

As expected of a librarian in a special library, Bishop had to provide service peculiar to a specific clientele. In this respect, she found the medical library differed significantly from the general academic library. The UWO medical clientele included not only the faculty and students, but also clinicians and practising physicians as well as dentists, pharmacists, health care personnel, nurses and veterinarians in all Southwestern Ontario.

Medical researchers preferred to do their own searching and browsing of the literature, but, as Bishop observed:

> ...he often needs instruction from the medical reference librarian not only in interpreting bibliographies, but also in finding out what bibliographical tools are available for his particular project. Even though the field of medicine is rich in bibliographical tools when compared with other fields of learning, the reference librarian often has to spend a great deal of time locating the exact information required. Much of the material needed by the research worker may be in one or more languages. The Reference Librarian must know whether an English summary of the article is available, whether the article has been translated, or know where the article may be sent for translation. The translation of an article in the field of medicine, because of terminology, presents quite a different problem from the translation of an article in the Social Sciences.[4]

The information needs of the undergraduate medical students were not very different from those of other undergraduates. Students were usually concerned with locating information for term papers. At the University of Western Ontario all freshmen were required to take a compulsory course in Library Science, which was designed to familiarize them with the library catalogue, periodical indexes and general reference books.[5] Bishop team-taught the course. From a questionnaire handed out to her freshmen classes, which totaled 545 students representing 126 cities, towns and villages in Ontario, she was quite perturbed to find the following results:

94% of high school students have libraries in their schools

90% of our high school students have public libraries in their community

87% of the libraries have catalogues

69% of the students have made use of it

49% of the students had seen the Canada Yearbook

36% of the students knew that the Reader's [sic] Guide was in the Library

11% had used it[6]

Since only 11% of the students had used such a very basic reference work as The Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature to access published information available in the library, Bishop surmised that seeking information from periodicals for their assignments had not been actively encouraged in high school students. Either that, or she felt that students had been given exact references to relevant information, thereby, relieving them of that responsibility.[7]

Since medical students were entering a profession requiring continuing education and research, Bishop advocated not just bibliographic instruction for all freshmen, but special medical bibliographic instruction for medical students.

By 1961, however, the Medical Library's other clientele, the clinicians and physicians, were chafing at Bishop's absences from the understaffed library when she was away at the main campus giving bibliographic instruction to the freshmen. Reluctantly, she had to relinquish that worthwhile exercise to provide for the more immediate demands of the physicians and clinicians.[8]

Bishop found physicians and clinicians to be the most intellectually-demanding, and often the most exasperating clientele. They usually did not have time to search for the information themselves and like many established professionals, they were not enthusiactic about getting involved in the intricacies of finding updated information. Because the information requested by doctors usually had direct bearing on cases they were treating, they wanted specific information placed in their hands immediately.[9]

If a request was phoned in from out-of-town, then it was critical to have the relevant information sent out as soon as possible. This often involved verification of the information, followed by manual searching of the library's resources, which could be very time-consuming in those days when computer searching and photocopying were not yet established in the Medical Library at UWO.

Bishop's medical library experiences were by no means unique. She voiced the same concerns that her counterpart at the Academy of Medicine Library, Marian A. Patterson, described in 1961.[10] An example of a frustrating request for Bishop was like the one phoned in by the secretary of a local London doctor for the last three articles on a specific disease to be ready for pick-up at ten-thirty the same morning. After two similar requests from the same doctor, Bishop caught his attention when he came into the library one morning and asked him if those articles obtained for him were what he really wanted. To her consternation, he shook his head and said that what he really wanted was a good review article on the disease! As any medical librarian would know, a review article surveyed all the information that had come out on disease X and included a bibliography of the relevant literature, whereas, the 'last three articles' could be anything but a review!

Almost all the medical library's clientele requested the most current information, hence the saying among medical librarians that "physicians want today what's going to be published tomorrow!"[11]

Since medicine is also a discipline affected constantly by new discoveries and research information, the onus of the medical reference librarians is to know the current literature. Even more crucial is the fact that "the information that the Medical Reference Librarian supplies must be correct as it may, directly or indirectly affect the health and physical well being of humanity."[12] Thus, Bishop knew that it was essential for her to be familiar with new reference tools. She might not have to understand the literature to the extent that her clientele did, but she had to understand enough to be able to recognize the value of the information. As W.J. Bishop had written, "...the librarian must know more about medicine than the physician need ever know about librarianship."[13]

As her medical library skills increased, so did Bishop's frustration with the structure of the library system. One of her administrative duties was to attend

Medical Faculty meetings, in order to know what the Faculty researchers might require, and how curriculum changes might necessitate the acquisition of new materials. She would then have to order these materials, catalogue them and have them on the shelves as soon as possible. However, she was often thwarted in this respect as the Medical Library was only semi-autonomous.[14] Bishop's book orders were processed by the main library. On many occasions, she waited in vain for the books to arrive, only to discover, after time-consuming enquiries, that the main library had decided her orders were not important enough to acquire.

Another bone of contention between Bishop and the university library administration was related to the concept of service to the clientele. Bishop believed firmly in common with most special librarians, that in such a library, especially a medical library, it was the responsibility of the reference librarian to help the users in every aspect of information gathering, whether for publications, clinical or non-clinical practices, term papers, or class assignments.

On one occasion, an aspiring young neuro-surgeon handed Bishop his article peppered with editorial emendations. He had not known how to cite references correctly, either in his text or in his bibliography. Bishop checked his citations and showed him proper citation procedures. His errors were similar to those found in students' term papers - publication dates, page numbers, volume numbers, and titles were incorrectly cited. When the corrected article was finally accepted, the surgeon's effusive thanks to Bishop for her help made her realize that this type of service from a librarian was a tremendous help to researchers.

In 1956, the editors, Janet Doe and Mary Louise Marshall,[15] had stated in their Handbook of Medical

Library Practice that, "The librarians of all types of libraries may assist staff members in the preparation of scientific papers, both by editing the papers and by preparing and checking bibliographic references."[16] In spite of that, however, the emphasis in university libraries was showing users how and where to obtain information for themselves. As Bishop said, they [university librarians] would "point" rather than "get"! Because of this policy, Bishop could not respond favorably to requests for particular bibliographical service. When one of the doctors complained to the University at the loss of this service, the Head Librarian wrote back that "Dr. Bishop is hired to acquire books for the library and catalogue them. Those are the only duties required of her."[17]

Interlibrary and personal loans also posed a number of problems. Since its establishment, the medical library had served London and the fourteen surrounding counties. Gradually, the size of the clientele extended beyond the fourteen counties. Many visiting doctors who attended medical conferences and workshops held at the University of Western Ontario borrowed books from the Medical Library on personal loans and became regular patrons thereafter. Bishop remembered distinctly sending books on personal requests out to doctors practising in Sudbury, and Port Arthur and Fort William (now combined as Thunder Bay). Others would borrow books through the interlibrary loan service.

Officially, books were issued for a two-week period but, since there was no organized enforcement of returns, the books were out frequently for longer periods. Eventually, the medical collection became too inadequate to meet the information needs of the clientele. There was no extra funding to expand the collection, nor enough personnel support for interlibrary services. Making copies of materials using in house photocopying machines was not then an established practice at UWO, so in order to meet the needs of the immediate medical library community, Bishop had to discontinue sending out non-duplicated materials and refer many long-distance requests either to other medical libraries in the province, or to the NLM in Bethesda.

She felt keenly the anger and frustration of doctors waiting impatiently for the tardy arrival of vital information. But, much as she regretted the curtailment of all these library services, Bishop said, "there were only twenty-four hours in a day. I had barely enough help to maintain routine library activities."[18]

In addition to her ongoing Ph.D. studies (completed in 1962), Bishop was also compiling lists of medical periodicals in the University of Western Ontario library system. Her earlier 1957 list was mainly compiled for inclusion in the London Serials List, an occasional publication of the University of Western Ontario.[19] Her 1963 list was a revised version, independent of the London Serials List, and compiled for the purpose of informing interested organizations what comprised the current medical periodical collection. Copies of this list were disseminated to such institutions as the Ontario Medical Association (OMA) and the Academy of Medicine in Toronto. As M.A. Flower[20] noted, this was a pioneering effort in the co-ordination of resources by Canadian Medical libraries. Bishop's list was consulted and used by many medical librarians as a base on which to build a Canadian medical library periodical collection.

Another of Bishop's responsibilities was acting as library consultant to the Planning Committee for the new medical school facilities being built on campus at the University of Western Ontario. She was invited to be the library consultant again when the new University Hospital was being built in the late 1960s.

Although Bishop surmounted many administrative problems, her experiences were not unique to the University of Western Ontario, but also existed in other medical libraries across the country. What medical librarians needed were some formal channels to which they could address their problems.

The stress incurred from work, professional activities, and Ph.D. studies finally took a heavy toll on Bishop, and she suffered a major health breakdown in 1963. Her doctor advised her to leave the stressful situation at the Medical Library, but, by then, Bishop was already involved in a new movement to improve the provision of medical library service across the nation.

Professional Activities of a Medical Librarian, 1962-1965

> Physicians everywhere ought to give a little more attention, and much more support, to medical librarianship in its efforts to improve its performance as an important and necessary auxiliary health profession.21

Until 1965, medical librarianship as a "learned profession in its own right"[22] was not recognized in Canada. There were no medical librarianship courses taught in Canadian library schools; librarians had to go to the United States for medical library courses, for which they received certification.

However, not all librarians had to be certified in order to practise medical librarianship in Canada. A number of librarians, like Bishop, were thrust into the position and became proficient through experience. In common with their certified colleagues, they recognized the need to organize themselves into a professional group similar to the American Medical Library Association (MLA), and seek the same kind of educational, governmental, and professional support which MLA members enjoyed. They needed, as well, a national back-up resource, like the NLM in Bethesda.

Early in 1961, with the support of Elizabeth Homer Morton, the Executive Director of the Canadian Library Association (1946-1968), the medical school librarians established the Committee on Medical Science Libraries of the Canadian Library Association (CMSL-CLA). The medical school librarians then had an organization which formally voiced their concerns regarding the inadequate conditions of medical library services and manpower.

In June 1961, when the Royal Commission on Health Services was appointed, under the Diefenbaker Government, to "inquire into and report upon the existing facilities and the future uses for health services for the people of Canada and the resources to provide such services...", CMSL-CLA was invited to participate at a national meeting of those involved with health care education in Canada.[23]

At that Ottawa meeting, which was also attended by representatives of the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges (ACMC), the National Research Council Library (NRCL), the National Library of Canada (NLC), and MRC, CMSL-CLA was encouraged to submit a brief to the Royal Commission, in which a recommendation for an official survey of medical library services across Canada should be included. Bishop personally urged Dr. C.L. Stewart, the President of ACMC, to insist that such a survey should include a mechanism for establishing a national medical library.

On April 18, 1962, the CMSL-CLA presented a Brief to the Royal Commission on Health Services, which included the following concerns:

> 3. Assuming that the collections of the Canadian medical school libraries are adequate to support the undergraduate teaching programmes for which most were originally established, the inadequacy of several becomes obvious when they are confronted with the demands of research work which may, in addition, include the research investigations of local hospitals and other institutions which do not have adequate collections of their own. Even between the medical school libraries, the lending of books and periodicals is felt to be too frequent and the load imposed upon the larger ones is too great. What is termed "inter-library co-operation" may possibly have developed into real "dependency". Elaboration of these points will be made in a survey of medical school libraries which, it is hoped, will be completed in time for the report of the Medical Education Project of the Royal Commission.
>
> ...
>
> 8. The Committee, therefore, requests that the Royal Commission on Health Services give recognition to the importance of the service provided by Canada's medical libraries at the local, regional and provincial levels, and that the Commission will in consequence:
>
> RECOMMEND that further studies be subsidized which will lead to:
> (1) the establishment of a national medical bibliographic centre in the near future,
> (2) the proper financing of library service for continuing medical education, and
> (3) the co-ordination of the country's medical collections into a national service
>
> 9. In order to alleviate the strain imposed upon libraries by the increasingly expensive professional, post-graduate and medical research programmes, the Committee

> RECOMMENDS that universities be supplied with substantial per capita grants from the Federal treasury for students enrolled in professional and Ph.D. studies, a percentage of which grants to be specified for library purposes, and that a certain percentage of all research grants distributed by Federal agencies be apportioned likewise to library budgets.[24]

These recommendations, which required federal financing, were indeed incorporated into Beatrice V. Simon's proposals in her landmark survey, *Library Support of Medical Education and Research in Canada*, popularly known as the *Simon Report*.[25]

Bishop and her eleven counterparts,[26] had agitated for a Canadian National Medical Library, or at least, a National Medical Bibliographic Centre and Information Service, because they realized that Canadian libraries could not rely indefinitely on the resources of the NLM to supplement their collections. The NLM was already inundated with interlibrary loan requests, including those from Canada. It had also started charging for photocopied duplicates. As Bishop said, this did not bother researchers, who could charge such costs to their research grants, but this was not the case with practising physicians and students, who would either abandon the pursuit of information, pay out their own pockets, or leave the libraries to absorb the costs.

A more direct advantage of a Canadian medical library resource at the national level was the expected reduced time-lag in document delivery. For medical libraries, such as Dalhousie University Medical Library serving all the Maritime Provinces, delays in interlibrary loan service were a serious problem. Patrons, who relied on their nearest medical library for information, had to wait even longer if their requests had to be referred across the border to the NLM. But, more than anything else, Bishop felt that certain Canadian medical library concerns (e.g. producing reference works containing Canadian medical nomenclatures and names of drugs) were different from American ones.

For a while, it was uncertain whether the Department of National Health and Welfare (DNHW) or the NRC Library would be designated as the National Medical Bibliographic Centre and Information Service. Bishop had hoped that the DNHW would be selected. She and Molly Morton, the Departmental Librarian at the DNHW, had envisioned this possibility as a prelude to the establishment of a national library of medicine for Canada, which would be the ultimate answer to regional/local information disparities. But, as has so often happened in the development of such projects, professional differences played a large part in the decision-making process.

Throughout this period of intense activity in Canadian medical librarianship, M. Doreen E. Fraser, a prominent member of CMSL-CLA, was a prime advocate of the British Columbia model of medical library outreach service which had a mandate "to bring current medical knowledge to every doctor in British Columbia" for a membership fee of twenty-five dollars.[27] Since the British Columbia model was successful, Fraser suggested that it be applied to the rest of the country. But several CMSL-CLA members felt that Fraser demonstrated an incomplete awareness of the diverse social, economic and political environments of the widely distributed medical libraries east of British Columbia.

As already noted Bishop was not certified by MLA, consequently many of her practical suggestions, did not receive whole-hearted support from the ranks of the CMSL-CLA. As a result of differences in approach, there was a lack of unanimity within the CMSL-CLA as to where a National Medical Bibliographic Centre and Information Service should be located and what services should be provided.[28]

As debates over the "Bibliographic Centre" continued, academic recognition of Bishop's personal expertise in medical librarianship took place in 1965. In response to the recommendations put forward in the Simon Report, the School of Library Science at the University of Toronto decided to institute medical librarianship courses at the post-graduate level.[29] In their search for an eligible teacher, Dr. O.B. Bishop appeared to be the prime candidate. So, late in 1964, Bishop was invited to give a lecture to the faculty members and students, where her teaching ability was assessed. In 1965 she was formally invited to teach full-time at the School of Library Science at the University of Toronto.

Notes for pages 49-63

1. W.J. Bishop, "Education and Training for Medical Librarianship in Great Britain," Libri 3 (1954): 232-3.

2. For more information on classification schemes employed in medical libraries throughout the world, see J.L. Thornton, Medical Librarianship: Principles and Practice (New York: Philosophical Library, 1963).

3. The largest was the University of Toronto Medical Library (now the University of Toronto Biological and Medical Division), and the second, McGill University Medical Library. For descriptions and ranking of the twelve medical college libraries, see B.V. Simon, Library Support of Medical Education and Research in Canada (Ottawa: Association of Canadian Medical Colleges, 1964), 17-18, hereafter referred to as the Simon Report.

4. O.B.B., "Notes on Reference Work in Medical School Library," Ontario Library Review 46 (February 1962): 43.

5. O.B.B., "The High School Graduate's Knowledge of this Library," Ontario Library Review 40 (February 1956): 52.

6. Ibid. No attempts were made by O.B.B. to analyze further the figures and verify the results.

7. Ibid.

8. O.B.B. Interview with Chang, 20 May 1989.

9. O.B.B., "Notes on Reference Work in Medical School Library," Ontario Library Review 46 (February 1962): 44.

10. Marian A. Patterson, "Annual Report of the Librarian," Bulletin of the Academy of Medicine 34 (May 1961): 144.

11. O.B.B. Interview with Chang, 20 May 1989.

12. O.B.B., "Notes on Reference Work in Medical School Library," Ontario Library Review 46 (February 1962): 43.

13. W.J. Bishop, "Education and Training for Medical Librarianship in Great Britian," Libri 3 (1954): 234.

14. In a fully autonomous medical school library, the librarian reported to the dean of the faculty of medicine. The library budget was part of the dean's budget. Example: Memorial University Medical School Library.

    In a non-autonomous medical school library, i.e. one organized as a division or a branch of the main university library, the medical librarian reported to the head librarian of the main library and the medical library budget was part of the main library budget. Example: University of Toronto Library Biological and Medical Division.

    For status of the other medical college libraries, see the Simon Report, p.45-47.

15. Janet Doe was a recipient of the prestigious Marcia Noyes Award in 1954 in recognition of her outstanding achievements in medical librarianship, leadership contributions in the Medical Library Association, in publications in the field, and co-editorship of the *Handbook of Medical Library Practice* with M.L. Marshall. For more biographical details, see *Who's Who in Library Service: A Biographical Directory of Librarians in the United States and Canada*. 3rd ed. 1955

    Mary Louise Marshall was also a recipient of the Marcia Noyes Award in recognition of her outstanding achievement in medical librarianship. She was a past-President of MLA (1941-46) and Honorary Consultant to US Army Medical Library (1944-52). She was also co-editor of *Handbook of Medical Library Practice* and contributed extensively to medical library and medico-historical journals. For complete biographical details, see *Who's Who in Library Service: A Biographical Directory of Professional Librarians in the United States and Canada*. 4th ed. 1966

16. Janet Doe and Mary Louise Marshall, eds., *Handbook of Medical Library Practice* 2nd ed. (Chicago: American Library Association, 1956), p.9.

17. O.B.B. Interview with Chang, 20 May 1989. She remembered the doctor discussing the letter with her when he visited her during her recuperation in hospital following a health breakdown in 1963.

18. Ibid.

19. *London Serial List 1957: Part 2 Medical*. (London: University of Western Ontario, 1957).

20. M.A. Flower was a former medical library student of Bishop. She is currently the health sciences librarian at the Information Corner, Health Sciences Library Services, Cartwright Point, Kingston, Ontario.

21. Frank B. Rogers, M.D., "Stresses in Current Medical Bibliography," *The New England Journal of Medicine* 267 (October 1962) : 708.

22. W.J. Bishop, "Education and Training for Medical Librarianship in Great Britian," *Libri* 3 (1954): 233.

23. Royal Commission on Health Services was headed by Justice Emmet Matthew Hall. In a 2-volume report (1964/65), Hall recommended medicare for all of Canada. The Canadian Encyclopedia, 2d ed, s.v. "Royal Commission on Health Services." By Marilyn Dunlop.

    See O.B.B., "Developments Relating to Health Sciences Libraries in Canada with Emphasis on Ontario 1958-1973," *AGORA* 6(December 1973): 29. See also, *Simon Report*, p.vii. and O.B.B. Interview by M.A. Flower, 22 April 1986.

24. The Committee on Medical Science Libraries of the Library Association. *Brief to the Royal Commission on Health Services*, 1962. pp. 3-6.

25. Beatrice V. Simon. *Library Support of Medical Education and Research in Canada* (Ottawa: Association of Canadian Medical Colleges, 1964), 72-76.

26. The eleven medical librarians other than Bishop on the Committee on Medical Science Libaries were:
    - Phyllis Russell - University of Alberta Medical Library
    - M. Doreen E. Fraser - University of British Columbia Bio-medical Library
    - T. [Thomas?] Rees - Dalhousie University Medical Library
    - Antonio Drolet - Université Laval Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Médecine
    - Grace Hamlyn - McGill University Medical Library
    - Cyntia Philpott-Roblin - University of Manitoba Medical Library
    - Dr. Pierre Bois, M.D. - Université de Montréal Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Médecine
    - Rev. Paul Drouin, O.M.I. - University of Ottawa Medical and Science Library
    - Helen Brunton - Queen's University Medical Library
    - Grace Giles - University of Saskatchewan Medical Library
    - Robert H. Blackburn - University of Toronto Science and Medicine Division

27. For more information on the British Columbia Medical Library system, see John Dick et al, "The Medical Library Service of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia," *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 88 (April 1963): 741-744.

28. See Chapter VI, p. 118-19 for the eventual fate of the proposal.

29. *Simon Report*, p. 89.

CHAPTER V. 1965-1970

Associate Professor, 1965-1970

> There is a serious lack of qualified medical librarians in Canada as elsewhere. To meet this need, a programme of advanced study in medical bibliography and medical library administration should be instituted at an accredited library school where there is already a post-graduate programme leading to a higher degree in library science and ready access to a medical library of the requisite size and scope.[1]

In 1965, there were only three accredited library schools in Canada - the McGill Graduate School of Library Science (established 1904), the University of Toronto School of Library Science (1928) and the School of Librarianship, University of British Columbia (1962). The University of Toronto School of Library Science, now the Faculty of Library and Information Science, was then in the process of changing from a post-graduate one-year bachelor's degree program (B.L.S.) to a two-year master's program (M.L.S.). A doctoral program was also proposed for the not-too-distant future. In accordance with these plans, the School of Library Science instituted a policy of hiring only faculty members who held a Ph.D. degree, or were in the process of completing a Ph.D. degree.

In appointing O.B. Bishop, B.A., B.P.A., M.A., A.M.L.S., Ph.D., to teach medical librarianship, the School of Library Science met, simultaneously, the two most pressing needs of the day - offering education for medical librarians and assuring its credibility as an institution equivalent in academic stature to other graduate faculties in the university. Bishop was its first appointee with a doctorate.

Finally, thirty-six years after graduating from Mount Allison Ladies College, Bishop's original ambition to be a teacher, like her mother and Aunt Edith, was fulfilled. Looking back over that period, Bishop said that she resigned from her position as Medical Librarian and left London without any regrets, despite the laments of colleagues and clientele/doctors over her departure. While renting out her own house in London, she rented a duplex during her years in Toronto.

As the challenge of the 1965/66 academic year approached, Bishop plunged into her new responsibilities with renewed vigour and enthusiasm. Her main task was to organize the first medical librarianship course, scheduled for the summer of 1966. The fact that it was to be assessed by the Medical Library Association Committee on Accreditation lent urgency to her preparations. She wanted to establish a course designed specifically for Canadian students, which meant emphasizing not only Canadian publications rarely included in Index Medicus and other international reference works, but also the types of medical literature available in Canadian medical library collections. Her immediate teaching load included the Library Administration and Special Libraries courses.

In her determination to have the Medical Librarianship course accredited, Bishop made sure that her twenty-six page syllabus covered everything that she knew and had experienced in medical librarianship, with the result that her six-week summer program was an endurance test for students. Towards the end of that summer course, the accreditation team, who had monitored the course, recommended to Brian Land, the Director of the Library School, that Bishop split the course into two separate courses. The following fall, it was announced that:

> In October 1966, the M.L.S. course in Medical Literature, first offered by Professor Olga B. Bishop during the Summer Session 1966, was officially approved by the Board of Directors of the Medical Library Association upon the recommendation of its Committee on Curriculum as meeting the M.L.A. certification requirements. Presentation of this course puts into effect one of the major recommendations contained in the report Library Support of Medical Education and Research in Canada by Beatrice V. Simon.2

Until the 1970s, Bishop offered the only MLA accredited medical librarianship courses in Canada. Any library students who graduated with Dr. Bishop's medical librarianship courses included in their degree program could apply for certification in medical librarianship from the Medical Library Association (MLA). Certification lent the holder the following assurances:

> 1. Certification will form a criterion by which interested professional and lay groups may judge the qualifications of a medical librarian.
> 2. Certification will be a reliable guide in the choice of medical librarians.
> 3. Qualifications of applicants for certification will indirectly result in improved medical librarianship, and
> 4. Elevate the bibliographical standards of the medical and allied professions by improving professional library services.3

The official approval from the Board was a tremendous boost to Bishop's first year as a faculty member at the School of Library Science, University of Toronto.

The year 1965 also marked the retirement of Bishop's old mentor, the revered Professor H. Gjelsness, from the Department of Library Science at the University of Michigan. He had guided Bishop throughout her doctoral studies and also chaired the committee for her dissertation defense. As a token of esteem for Gjelsness' more than forty-five years of devotion to the profession of librarianship, a festschrift was compiled in his honour. Bishop was one of the alumni selected to contribute. She wrote an essay reflecting Gjelness's passionate interest in early printing and publishing.[4]

The essay, titled "The First Printing Press in Canada, 1751-1800,"[5] was developed from the preliminary research she had done for her original doctoral thesis on early printing in the Maritimes. Though not a new topic, this concise and informative historical essay complements the earlier *Canadian Book of Printing: How Printing Came to Canada and the Story of the Graphic Arts, Told Mainly in Pictures*, edited by Marie Tremaine.[6]

Bishp's teaching workload proved to be heavier and more time-consuming than her previous responsibilities at the Medical Library at UWO. But, Bishop did not object to those demanding responsibilities. As she said, "I didn't have the frustrations that I had encountered at Western. I was allowed to teach the way I wanted to, and there was never any interference."

Only students in the second year of the M.L.S. program were permitted to take the Medical Librarianship program, which was later renamed the Health Sciences Librarianship program in order to better reflect various other aspects of the health sciences, such as pharmacy, nursing, and dentistry. The program was revised successively and by 1975 was offered as outlined:

> [The Medical Librarianship program] consists of two required courses - "Libraries in the Health Sciences" and "Bio-Medical Literature" with six recommended courses related to health sciences. "Libraries in the Health Sciences" has three components:
> (a) to identify the education and role of health science personnel - where they practise their profession; (b) a practicum of one day a week for 11 weeks in a health science library; and (c) to develop a health science library network for a District Health Council. "Bio-Medical Literature

> deals with the literature of the (health sciences) from the point of view of a specific discipline. In addition each student engages in a literature search on a specific topic using MEDLINE and either Index Medicus or one of the speciality recurring bibliographies produced through MEDLARS.[7]

The purpose of the practicum [see (b) above] in the design and component of the course on Libraries in the Health Sciences, was to introduce students, especially those with no prior experience in health science libraries, to the workings of one. In their required field reports, they were expected to identify problems, if any, in the individual libraries, and make appropriate recommendations. The quality of Bishop's course on Libraries in the Health Sciences became obvious when, upon graduation, a number of her students were employed by the same libraries where they had carried out their practicums.

Because of her professional and personal standing in the medical library community, Bishop was able to establish a network of medical librarians who would cooperate willingly with the Faculty of Library Science in placing its graduates. For example, it was through this network that one of Bishop's students attained her first position with Sheila Swanson, Head Librarian at the Academy of Medicine.[8] In fact, the District Health Council network project which the student had researched under Bishop's supervision was implemented by the Academy of Medicine Library. Similarly, many entries into medical library positions had been facilitated by the training and recommendations of Bishop.

Bishop's method of teaching the Bio-Medical Literature course bore a resemblance to the methodology practised by her alma mater at Michigan. The main difference was in the emphasis on Canadian content. She drew up lists of various disciplines, e.g. anatomy, surgery, bio-physics, etc., from which students could select areas of interest for their literature searches.

As an added incentive, Bishop encouraged her students to base their literature searches on topics which their spouses, friends, employers, or supervisors happened to be researching. This was one method of ensuring that the students apply in a practical way the theories she taught them.

The medical library students were also required to familiarize themselves with the wide range of reference tools available. Whenever possible, Bishop insisted that Canadian sources be noted.

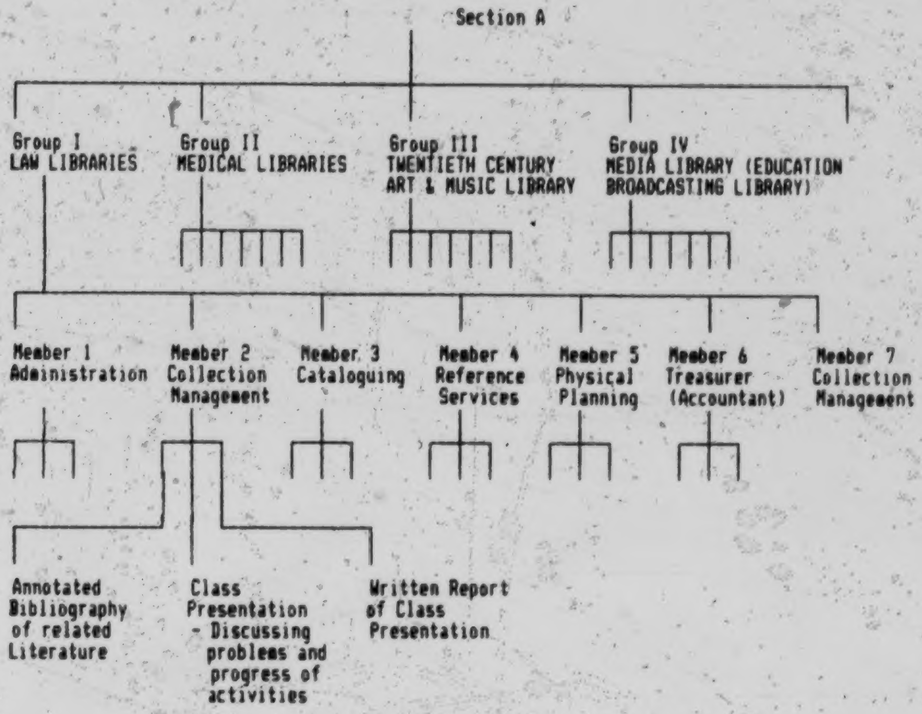
At the end of the course, Bishop would make the last class an informal occasion at her house. While enjoying her hospitality on these occasions, students would discuss aspects of the course. Some students found the printed Index Medicus not as productive as MEDLINE while others experienced the reverse. In the ensuing discussion, search concepts were distinguished from search strategies and the realisation often made a difference to the students' search productivities.

Bishop was always interested in the students' views of her courses. She noted any shortcomings voiced and made sure that they were addressed in the next academic session.

The Science Literature course for the science specialists was taught by Bishop in more or less the same manner, except that the emphasis was not on health related topics.

In the Special Libraries course, Bishop adapted the methdology developed for the Bio-Medical Literature course. In 1968, 56 students registered for this class.

The schema below illustrates the method devised by Bishop to teach the course.[9]


Section A
Group I
LAW LIBRARIES
Group II
MEDICAL LIBRARIES
Group III
TWENTIETH CENTURY
ART & MUSIC LIBRARY
Group IV
MEDIA LIBRARY (EDUCATION
BROADCASTING LIBRARY)
Member 1
Administration
Member 2
Collection
Management
Member 3
Cataloguing
Member 4
Reference
Services
Member 5
Physical
Planning
Member 6
Treasurer
(Accountant)
Member 7
Collection
Management
Annotated
Bibliography
of related
Literature
Class
Presentation
- Discussing
problems and
progress of
activities
Written Report
of Class
Presentation

Bishop divided the students into two sections, A and B. As shown in the schema, the students had the opportunity to learn about four types of special libraries. By the end of the course, each group would have had acquired a sound knowledge of the workings of a particular special library. Every student would have had some knowledge of the workings of four special libraries.

Bishop team-taught the Library Administration course with Professors Wilkinson and Laurent St. Denis. One of her students, C. David Sharplin, still remembers:

> Henri Fayol and his functional management theories, that's how I remember Dr. Bishop.[10] She was very interested in his method. Although I am not involved in library administration or management, I always remember Fayol's theories on administration because of Dr. Bishop. The library school was still offering the one-year B.L.S. [1969-70], and so a lot of material had to be covered in a really short program. Like the other B.L.S. courses, Library Administration was a very heavy, lecture-oriented course. Dr. Bishop was never short of lecture material. She was always prepared and knowledgeable, but many students didn't take to her style of delivery, in this particular course anyway, mainly because she lisped. But, I didn't mind that. I admired and respected her, still do. She was a very fair marker. You got marked for putting in the work, and you got marked for originality.11

Bishop herself was very much aware of her own limitations, when it involved captivating an audience with words. A lifetime of respiratory illnesses had left her with breathing difficulties, which accentuated her lisp. It appeared that a structured setting appealed more to her scholarly nature than a spontaneous one.

She remembered the year that she took over the Library Administration class of Professor Wilkinson, who was on sabbatical. Just before her class one morning, she discovered that she had left her lecture notes at home. But she proceeded, to the class because she knew that there would be enough interaction between the students in the class to keep her lecture going. However, for Wilkinson's group in the afternoon, Bishop went home by taxi to get her notes because she felt that the students in this particular group preferred a formal delivery of facts and figures, which she could not do spontaneously. She felt more at ease delivering a solidly-documented lecture.

Bishop taught six different courses on a regular basis in her twelve years with the School/Faculty of Library Science. Apart from those already discussed, she was also responsible for Canadian Government Publications and Advanced Studies in Information Resources courses.

The Canadian Government Publications course was alternately taught by Bishop, Professor Edith Jarvi,[12] and Professor Brian Land[13] since it was offered in the summer, fall, and winter sessions. In her lectures, Bishop concentrated first on the identification of the various government departments responsible for publications, and then on the types of publications produced. For their major papers, students had to select a specific department and explore its history and publications, an important exercise in view of the confusion which existed because of the many changes of names and responsibilities of specific departments.

From queries put forward by her students in the Canadian Government Publications course regarding the locations of Ontario documents issued between 1867-1900, Bishop became aware that there was a critical need to identify and locate such publications. Several of her students were encouraged to research the government publications of the period for their term papers. Their findings contributed to the information in Bishop's next published bibliography.[14]

In 1968, Bishop applied for and received a grant of $1,000 from the Midwestern Regional Library System to do research on the "Publications of the Government of Ontario, 1867-1900." This was supplemented by a grant of $1,300 from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council in 1969.

On July 1, 1970, in recognition of her research and publishing activities, teaching abilities and active participation in extra-curricular activities, Bishop was promoted to the rank of Professor in the School of Library Science at the University of Toronto.

Professor, 1971-1976

> ...the Senate of Mount Allison University wishes to have conferred upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, at the Spring Convocation, May 10, 1971. The University wishes in this way to recognize your outstanding and devoted service in your chosen profession, and to express its deep appreciation of your splendid contributions as librarian, teacher, and author. It will give your alma mater great satisfaction to so honour one of its distinguished graduates.[15]

On May 10, 1971, Bishop crossed Convocation Hall at Mount Allison University for the sixth time to receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree[16]. In his presentation address, the President of Mount Allison remarked that Bishop was "an Allisonian...carrying on Mount Allison's tradition of 'firsts' for women, as she is the first woman in Canada to hold a Ph.D. in Library Science."[17] He added that Bishop was continuing this tradition of 'firsts' by being "The first woman in the library profession in Canada to be given an honorary degree while still actively pursuing her career."[18] What was not noted as well was that the award was the third of Bishop's personal 'firsts', as she was also the first person appointed to the faculty in the School of Library Science at the University of Toronto to hold an earned doctoral degree.

In 1970-71, Bishop taught the Advanced Studies Information Resources course which was introduced with the establishment of the two-year M.L.S. program. One student, Ashley Thomson, remembered the rigorous method adopted by Bishop:

> To tell the truth, I was furious with her repeated rejections of my research proposal. I had a master's degree in history and I wanted to do the history of the Education Centre Library, or some such thing. I had to keep correcting it until I got it right! Of course, I benefited from that rigorous method, in after years.[19]

Thomson also recalls Bishop's infectious laugh and how she was held in awe by many students because of her knowledge in medical librarianship and her publications. Her persistent energy and unimpeachable work ethic inspired him in his future bibliographic research.[20]

In 1972, the School of Library Science changed its name to the Faculty of Library Science, a title more appropriate to its status as a academic component of the University with the autonomy to administer a degree program in a specific field.[21] As a recognized separate faculty with a full complement of qualified instructors, it was well equipped to offer a doctoral program of advanced scholarly studies in librarianship. Bishop worked on the Committee on Curriculum to establish guidelines and standards for the new doctoral program.

At the teaching level, Bishop continued to add to her academic repertoire. Between 1970-71, she drew up an individual study program for one of her reading students, Muriel A. Flower, who wanted to study voluntary health agencies, a topic not included in Bishop's Medical Librarianship program. Flower's project, completed on March 17, 1971, was entitled: "The Interprovincial Structure of a Voluntary Health Agency and Its Possibilities as a Network for Information Services".

Just as the new academic year began in 1972, Bishop's health broke down under accumulating pressures, and she returned to London Hospital under the observation of her previous doctor. She suffered the temporary loss of the use of her muscles, and it took her doctor sometime to conclude that she was suffering from pernicious anaemia. Seven weeks of bed rest was prescribed. It was not until after Thanksgiving that Bishop returned to her teaching duties.

On her return, she was very touched by her students' concern over her illness, and their patience with the delay in starting her courses. The lack of complaints about the delay, or withdrawals from her course clearly indicated the high esteem students had of Bishop's professional qualitites. As expected, she put in extra hours and fitted her schedule to those of the students so as to make up the lost weeks.

By 1973, research on Ontario's government publications was still incomplete. In order to meet the deadline for a Canada Council Research Grant application, Bishop put down Dr. Kerr, her M.A. thesis (history) supervisor at Mount Allison, as an academic referee without first securing his consent. But in reply to her letter of apology for presuming on his consent, he wrote, "I...will be pleased to support your Canadian Council application. ...One of the most valuable things I did for Canadian history was to suggest bibliographical research to you."[22]

Bishop was then supervising one doctoral student, Dee Phillips, whose thesis was entitled, "Advanced Studies in Information Resources and Library Collections". Since it was becoming increasingly obvious that she could not concentrate on research while still carrying on a regular academic schedule, she obtained a sabbatical leave from the Faculty from January 1973 to July 1973 to work on the "Publications of the Government of Ontario, 1867-1900." By mid-1974, the manuscript was completed and the Ontario Ministry of Government Services published it in 1976.

Before the "Publications of the Government of Ontario, 1967-1900" was released, Bishop was commissioned to undertake a project titled "Bibliography of Ontario History: Cultural, Economic, Political and Social 1867-1975" (hereafter called "Ontario History"). This was one of a series of publications on Ontario that was commissioned by the Board of Trustees of the Ontario Historical Studies Series, established in 1971 by the Government of Ontario.[23] This commission was accompanied by a grant of $19,437.00, which was utilized to employ the services of two assistants, Mrs. Barbara Irwin, (M.L.S. 1973) and Miss Clara Miller, (M.L.S. 1971).

So, Bishop embarked on yet another major bibliography while continuing her teaching duties, which the Faculty had reduced after her 1972 illness. She continued to enjoy the individual sessions with her reading students. One particular student always appeared at the weekly sessions with some fancy chocolate pastries from a French bakery, that she couldn't resist visiting on her way to the university. Bishop contributed the tea, lending a cheerful touch to what could have been just routine activity. These afternoon tea-and-study sessions were one of many warm memories that alumni have of their mentor, Dr. Bishop, and of their alma mater.

On her retirement in 1976, Bishop was retained by the Faculty on a part-time basis. She continued to offer courses in the health sciences, one per academic session, and to participate in the doctoral program.[24]

Professor Emeritus, 1976-

> Professor Olga B. Bishop, ...became Professor Emeritus on July 1 [1976], an appointment which recognized her distinguished service to the library profession, to the Universities with which she has been associated in various capacities and to this Faculty as teacher, researcher, colleague and respected counsellor.[25]

Although officially employed on a part-time basis, Bishop found that it was impossible to reduce the full-time call on her attention and expertise. Students dropped in and out of her office continually on academic and non-academic matters. Former students, newly established in health science library positions, would also consult her on professional problems. She debated for some time whether to maintain her semi-active position in the faculty, and pursue her Ontario history research from that vantage point but at a slower pace, or to retreat to her home in London and concentrate full-time on writing, although that would mean longer trips to the Legislative Library and University of Toronto to examine materials.

Before she could decide her course of action, Bishop's Publications of the Government of Ontario, 1867-1900 was published by the Ontario Ministry of Government Services. Many who anticipated its appearance were relieved that the study was published with the valuable historical introduction which the publisher had originally intended to omit. Perhaps this was due to such letters of protest against the proposed omission, as the following from A. Margaret Evans, the chairman of University of Guelph History Department:

> ...I have heard that the Historical Introduction may be omitted from Dr. Olga Bishop's bibliography of Ontario documents in the post-confederation period. While understanding the wish to economize in publication, may I express the hope that some means may be found other than deleting the introduction?...such background in my opinion is very necessary if the volume is to be useful. This is a highly important period in the history of the province, and the student of Ontario history is still handicapped by the lack of written sources.26

As Evans had stressed in her letter, the period between 1867 and 1900 was a highly important period of transition from the old colonial Province of Upper Canada to the new Province of Ontario within the Confederation of Canada. New legislation was passed creating new departments or recreating old departments with redefined functions.

Bishop's arrangement of entries was consistent with the format of her previous bibliographies. As she explained in her introduction, except for Royal Commissions, the citation for each identified document includes author/corporate author, full title, publishing authority (where identifiable), imprint, collation, a series note where applicable and at least one place where a specimen copy of the document is located. The inclusion of as many locations as possible was a deliberate improvement over Bishop's previous bibliographies and it was additional information made possible by funded assistance.

A characteristic problem of documents issued over many years by governments in which departments and agencies evolve and change their roles is the resulting variations in titles and authors. From the meticulous examination of published documents, particularly the Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, the Parliament of the Province of Canada, and the Legislature of Ontario, Bishop was able to trace various documents back to their issuing authorities and explain the reasons for variations in titles and corporate authors.

Explanations for the variations are provided in her historical introductions preceding the various departments and agencies. As an example, by reading her introductory texts with their many cross-references, the researcher is made aware that information relating to immigration between 1869 and 1873 was the responsibility of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who inherited the portfolio because the agricultural sector employed a large number of immigrant labourers.[27]

In the same manner, the researcher will learn that between 1869 and 1876, the Commissioner of Agriculture carried two other appointments, apart from Immigration: Arts and Public Works.[28] This means that documents pertaining to arts, public works, and immigration between 1869 and 1876 would be accessible under the Department of Agriculture.

The index alone does not provide complete access to the title and corporate author variations mentioned in the historical introductions.[29] It is important to emphasize that study of the historical introductions is essential to the identification of Ontario government documents between 1867 and 1900.

As Paul Pross attests, some of Bishop's historical descriptions in the Publications of the Government of Ontario are remarkable "sketches", such as those about the establishment of the University of Toronto and the Queen's Printer.[30] The extent and depth of the description of each publishing authority varies, depending on the size and type of publication each produced. The Department of Education, for instance, merits four pages of background history to explain the various related associations and their publications issued under its jurisdiction.

A minor criticism of the bibliography voiced by Pross was the peculiarity of placing the Bureau of Foresty under the Commissioner of Crown Lands, rather than under its original publisher, the Commissioner of Agriculture. But, as Bishop defended:

> Agriculture [was] one of the departments where everything seemed to have originated from. So do you put everything under Agriculture until the new department became a separate entity? Or do you put everything under the new department, even though some of the items actually came out under the Department of Agriculture. These are the kinds of arbitrary decisions that you make as you go along.31

Although some of the historical information and citations are already listed in other reference works, in Bishop's volume they are organized with an historical and bibliographical coherence not found elsewhere. The volume serves both as an information source for students of history and political science and as a guide to the history of the administration of the Ontario government between 1867-1900, for those interested in early, provincial government administration. It is a useful reference work for librarians needing to access Ontario government information within the period.

While letters of congratulations and compliments on the new publication poured in, Bishop evaluated critically the time and energy she had expended over that volume. One of the most time-consuming procedures was correlating microfilms of Sessional Papers of the Legislature with the originals. After fruitlessly searching for some missing microfilm sequences, she discovered that they had never existed. No apparent effort had been made to ensure that the Papers were microfilmed in chronological sequence, so that they would correspond with the originals. Perhaps only such an experienced documents librarian, as Bishop, would spot such gaps.

Since this was just one of many unforeseen problems inevitable in bibliographic research, Bishop reassessed the requirements for her next study on "Ontario History", which was an even more ambitious project. Consequently, she decided to return to London at the end of the 1976/77 academic year. Her supervisory commitment to a doctoral student, Dee Phillips, was maintained by telephone and mail and she returned to the university to oversee the dissertation defense in 1979.

On her return to the Faculty, Bishop found that there were two doctoral defenses scheduled one day apart and Phillips was to defend hers on the second day. To Bishop's dismay, the first defense was not successful. She knew that the two students had worked closely together and was worried over the potential psychological effect one failure would have on the other defense. For the rest of the day she kept Phillips occupied by going over the thesis carefully with her, all the while making an effort to instill confidence in the candidate. Fortunately, the failure of the previous defense was not public knowledge and Bishop sent Phillips home late that night without breathing a word to her about it.

The next morning, Phillips passed her doctoral defense without much trouble. Years later, at an alumni reunion, Phillips thanked Bishop for her concerned action. She had heard of her colleague's failure after her own defense was over, and as predicted by Bishop, she was devastated by the news.

With Phillips' doctoral thesis completed, Bishop's formal ties with the Faculty of Library Science at the University of Toronto ended, in 1979.

Professional and Social Activities, 1965-1976

> Dr. Bishop is a very versatile person and very productive, so she was torn between her bibliographic research and history and teaching. Professionally, she displayed talents ranging from bibliography and history to medical librarianship and administration, so it wasn't just a one dimensional career. She played a very active role at conference [and exerted] leadership in groups like MLA and SLA, Institute of Professional Librarians of Ontario...[32]

It is not difficult to understand why Bishop constantly chafed against the twenty-four hour day. Her professional involvements were additional to her academic duties, family, and social commitments.

The major conference that Bishop attended in several capacities was the annual Canadian Library Association (CLA) Conference. She was a member of almost all Sections of CLA. When CLA was undergoing organizational review, she sat on the Advisory Council in the capacities of Chairman and Representative of the Institute of Professional Librarians of Ontario, and Chairman and Representative of the Canadian Association of Research and Special Libraries (now Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services with the research libraries being presented by the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries). She was also an active member of the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries (CACUL), and the Committee on Medical Science Libraries. Aside from this annual gathering, the individual association also held Chapter and Divisional meetings throughout the year, and Bishop attended those regularly. Since it is outside the scope of this thesis to discuss in detail all of Bishop's extensive professional activities, only a selected few will be examined in this study.

Ontario Medical Association (OMA), 1965-1975

As a result of the 1965 Report of the Royal Commission on Health Services in Canada, and similar studies in the United States, physicians throughout North America became aware of glaring deficiencies in the delivery of progressive health care in the country. Not the least of these was the lack of libraries in hospitals and the acute shortage of trained medical librarians to organize them. Because of the large number of clinicians practising in hospitals without library facilities to support their information needs, the Ontario Medical Association (OMA) began to organize meetings with authorities in the field to review the state of medical or health science libraries in the province.

Bishop originally attended the OMA meetings as a representative of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Western Ontario. The most pressing concern then was to meet the immediate information needs of the clinicians, rather than the students and researchers at the medical schools. A Committee on Medical Library Services was formed with a mandate to study and make recommendations on medical library services, specifically their financing, facilities, usage, adequacy, shortcomings and future needs. Bishop was appointed to the Committee as a consultant (1965). At the same time she resigned as Medical Librarian at the University of Western Ontario to take up her position at the University of Toronto School of Library Science (SLS).

From May 30 to June 3, in 1966, she coordinated a workshop covering the whole spectrum of library services for non-professional librarians of any health related libraries.[33]

Although it was stipulated that the workshop was only for non-professional library employees, several professionals managed to attend the session via the "backdoor"! As Bishop recalled, the coffee, lunch, and dinner breaks were manned by volunteers who just happened to be professionals. They joined the workshop audience when the breaks were over, which indicated perhaps that not only non-professional medical library employees, but professional librarians were also interested in that kind of practical education. As previously noted until Bishop established her courses in medical librarianship, there was no other medical library training available in Canada.

The workshop was repeated in 1970, but organized by Sheila Maxwell, the OMA librarian and an ex-student of Bishop's. At this workshop, Bishop lectured on medical library administration. Her lecture material was incorporated by Maxwell into a handbook, the first of its kind for Canadian non-professional medical library staff. It outlined medical library practices and included a list of titles for a basic medical library collection. The handbook has undergone several revisions and two editions since then.[34]

After she ceased to be directly active on the OMA Committee on Library Services, Bishop lobbied continuously behind the scene for OMA to assume a leadership role in improving hospital library services in Ontario.[35] She pushed the Association to retain, on a permanent basis, a qualified medical librarian whose task would be to oversee and coordinate the establishment and improvement of hospital libraries. It was on her recommendation (1968) that Sheila Maxwell had obtained the position of OMA Librarian. When Maxwell left out of frustration over the OMA's lack of response to her recommendations for hospital library improvements, another Bishop protegée, Muriel Flower, picked up the torch.[36]

By 1975, some of the recommendations made by the Committee on Medical Library Services had been implemented. A visiting library consultant service for hospitals in Ontario was established since 1968.[37] Lists of medical texts and journals had been compiled and updated on a regular basis, to help hospital libraries maintain satisfactory clinical collections.

In 1973, Bishop's original workshop concept was adapted for non-professional librarians attached to regional health centres outside Toronto. In 1974, Flower cooperated with three other librarians to compile a formal "Canadian Standards for Hospital Libraries". This was the first document on Canadian standards for health related libraries to be accepted simultaneously, by the Health Sciences Division of CASLIS, the Health Sciences Section of CLA, the Canadian Regional Group of MLA, and the Committee on the Medical Library Services of OMA.[38]

After 4 years, Flower managed to improve the OMA's attitude toward the need for better hospital library services. Although much remained to be done in hospital library services in terms of improving and enforcing standards, Bishop's pioneering efforts had helped to lay the foundation for hospital library services in Ontario.

Ontario Council of Health (OCH), 1967-1971

When her ex-student, Maxwell, took over the OMA Librarian, Bishop's expertise was directed to another area concerned with health library services in the province - the Ontario Council of Health (OCH). OCH was set up as the senior advisory body to the Minister of Health, and through him, to the Government of Ontario, on matters relating to comprehensive health services to the people of the province. The following government definition of "comprehensive health services" was adapted from the World Health Organization's definition of "medical care":

> ...a program of services that should make available to the individual and thereby the community all facilities and allied sciences necessary to promote and maintain health of mind and body....It includes the education, the training, and the research required to sustain these services...39

Consequently, the OCH established several committees to investigate and report on various sectors of the health field, of which the Committee on Library Services was one. In the Spring of 1968, Bishop was invited to sit on the Committee as the educator in medical librarianship.[40] The Committee's mandate was to:

> ...study all aspects of the library arrangements required for health services and the way the provincial programme would tie in with the national system, and possibly MEDLARS in Washington. Consultant services would also be part of this arrangement.41

The Committee studied all available reports and data on health libraries in Ontario and in the United States, and came to the conclusion that most hospitals, except for the major city hospitals, did not have or plan to have library facilities. They observed also, that health-related institutions with libraries employed mainly part-time and non-qualified help to look after the collections. The Committee made visits to selected health information resources and health libraries, and listened to presentations by a number of health-related agencies.

Many meetings were held at which personality conflicts and the self-serving agenda of the various librarians led to angry disputes, which would have made Sir William Osler turned over in his grave at the abject disregard of his belief that medical librarians should:

> ...cultivate the critical investigating faculty, keeping at the same time your mouth shut. In a profession demanding an amazing measure of equanimity, you cannot afford either to fight or to fret.[42]

Bishop remembered well one of the more stressful meetings at which a minor difference of opinion led to unresolvable disagreements among various factions on the Committee. A senior member of the OCH (not a member of the Committee) was called in to break up the meeting![43]

However, the Committee did fulfill its mandate and made many recommendations emphasizing four main points: the current status of major library resources and their potential role; the need to improve or establish local health libraries; networking to maximise regional library services and resources; and programs to meet the basic and continuing education of medical librarians and medical library technicians.[44] The networking scheme envisioned was called Annex "E", a pyramidal organization comprising:

Level 1 - primary contact library
Level 2 - health resource library
Level 3 - central resource

The extent and depth of the library services offered increased at each level. Level 3 services included access to MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analyses Retrieval Service) and other international information resources.[45] The Annex "E" plan would have particular benefits for Northern Ontario which had no ready access to large hospitals equipped with libraries. It was the physicians practising in remote areas in Northern Ontario (Bishop's designated regional responsibility within the Committee) that the Committee members had in mind when they proposed a system which would "allow a health worker to ask a single query to set the whole retrieval function into operation, regardless of who or where he may be."[46]

Incorporated in Annex "E" were minimum standards suggested for hospital and health sciences libraries, including the type of training needed for the personnel. To make Annex "E" a reality required an initial substantial financial commitment and a long term manpower commitment. That appeared to be one of the reasons why the proposals in Annex "E" were endorsed by OCH, but never implemented.

If Annex "E" had been implemented regardless of cost, it would have been the first comprehensive regional library networking plan of its kind in Ontario and would have ameliorated the resource sharing problems experienced. As it was, Annex "E" had been allowed to languish in obscurity.[47]

Bishop was disappointed that neither the OMA nor the OCH had taken a leadership role in this aspect of health care in the province. She wrote letters and spoke to the Ontario Minister of Health and his subordinates about the need to improve medical library services.

Back in 1964, she had carried out the same actions, lobbying the federal government under the auspices of the Committee on Medical Science Libraries of CLA. At official social functions she would bring the subject up and prick the consciences of the representatives of the provincial government and medical community on health care, to the extent that the name Olga B. Bishop brought an expression of horror to their faces.[48]

Bishop's efforts at the provincial level, were not completely futile. She did make public officials become aware of the existence of medical librarians and medical libraries. It was left to others after her, particularly her former students, to further achieve her ideals in medical library services.

Canadian Association of Special Library and Information Services (CASLIS), 1965-1975

Before CASLIS was established, special librarians in Canada had three library groups representing their different interests. They were the Toronto and Montreal chapters of the American Special Libraries Association (SLA) and the Research and Special Libraries (RSL) Section of CLA.[49] Bishop was a member of the Toronto chapter of SLA as well as a member of RSL.

From a membership survey it conducted, RSL found that more Canadian librarians were members of SLA than

RSL/CLA.[50] When the Toronto and Montreal Chapters began agitating for a Canadian special libraries organization, RSL began to question its own identity. Clearly, a name change, or an identity change, was needed to attract more special librarians, especially those in hospital, pharmacy, dental, and nursing libraries, who felt shut out by each others' exclusiveness, and by perceived elitist groups such as the Medical Library Association, or the Medical School Library groups of the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges.

Bishop was one of the members actively pushing for a Canadian Special Library organization, which would be a forum for all special librarians, like SLA. Canadian special librarians had their own particular interests such as publishing a membership directory, guides, and bibliographies to special library resources, and organizing regional workshops.

At its annual meeting in June 1966, the RSL proposed three objectives to further the prospect of a new special libraries association: (1) to publish a newsletter; (2) to revise the constitution; and (3) to find out what programs and activities would interest special libraries. Bishop was elected Chairman of RSL for the year 1967/68, a position which included the editorship of the proposed newsletter Agora.

The first landmark issue of Agora was launched in January, 1968, and a thousand copies were distributed to Canadian special librarians. Included in the issue were a directory of members, a questionnaire on issues vital to a new constitution, and a questionnaire on goals and programme needs. The results of the questionnaires indicated strong support for a reorganization of RSL with a new constitution.[51]

A new constitution was drawn up and an invitation for suggestions on a new name for the reorganized association was sent out to special librarians.[52] Bishop's personal choice of the name, Canadian Association of Special Libraries (CASL), was accepted but with "And Information Services" (IS) added. Finally, on June 8, 1969, CASLIS was officially launched.[53]

The following year, Bishop compiled the CASLIS Handbook which gave the history of the Association. In the capacity of Chairman of the Association and then later as a colleague, Bishop gave continuous support to Beryl Anderson in her work on the Directory of Special Libraries in Canada. She was especially gratified when the Health Science Division was established in CASLIS in June, 1970.

In 1975, the Ottawa Area Chapter of CASLIS held a workshop on "Coming to Grips with Federal Government Information and Documentation" at the University of Ottawa, and Bishop lectured on "Retrospective and Current Bibliographies and Guides."

Bishop's interest in the Association continued, although her active participation gradually decreased as she approached her retirement.

Institute of Professional Librarians of Ontario (IPLO), 1964-1971

Bishop joined the Institute of Professional Librarians of Ontario (IPLO) after she obtained her doctoral degree in 1962. She was appointed to the Board of Directors to serve from 1964 to 1968, and was elected President for the year 1966/67. From 1964 to 1966, she was also appointed Assistant Registrar. One of the first presidential duties Bishop undertook was to represent IPLO at a CLA sponsored

Winnipeg Conference in March 1964 for the purpose of determining:

1. What liaison existed between
   a) the provincial associations,
   b) the professional and provincial associations, and
   c) between both professional and provincial associations and CLA/ACB.
2. In what areas better liaison was desirable
3. By what methods such liaison could be achieved.54

The conference was organized as part of the national review process that CLA was conducting at the time. Following the Conference, Bishop represented IPLO in the Council Advisory Group of CLA[55] at the same time that she was representing the Research and Special Libraries Association in the capacity of Chairman. She remained the IPLO representative in the Council Advisory Group until 1971.

IPLO began as a Section of the Ontario Library Association (OLA) in 1954. By 1960, the section had developed its own constitution and become a separate entity from OLA. It was the first incorporated association to focus exclusively on the needs of professional librarians.[56] Its objectives were:

(a) To promote the cause of library service in Ontario, and especially to increase public interest in and use of professional library service;

(b) To raise the standards of library service in Ontario:
   1. by defining and upholding standards of professional qualifications of librarians;
   2. by encouraging study and research on the part of librarians;

(c) To promote the prestige, interests and welfare of librarians, and

(d) To co-operate with other organizations having similar objectives;57

The basic qualifications for IPLO membership were a Bachelor's degree from a university of recognized standing, and a B.L.S. or M.L.S. from an accredited library school, or the possession of a general university education and a professional education in librarianship which the Registration Committee considered equal in content and quality to the above degrees.

As Assistant Registrar, Bishop took part in screening the qualifications of applicants for membership. She faced many criticisms over the IPLO rulings on eligibility from older librarians who had professional status, but who never had the opportunity to secure academic credentials from recognized institutions. To remedy this disadvantage, a grandfather clause on eligibility was inserted into the IPLO constitution.

In 1967, in her capacity as President of IPLO, Bishop was asked to submit a "Propose[d] Course for Library Technicians for Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology" to the Ministry of Education.[58] This was the boom period for technical colleges in Ontario and every college wanted a library technician program in place. Since CLA and OLA also submitted similar proposals, it was never made clear which proposed program was instituted.

Five years later, Bishop was appointed to the Provincial Consulting Committee to check into the library technician program of all technical institutes. Many institutes did not adhere to the standards or guidelines established for library technician progams. Some did, but with many modifications. Based on the Provincial Consulting Committee's recommendations, some of the technical colleges phased out their library technician programs, while others improved their programs.

As evidenced by all reports of her professional activities, Bishop was never a passive participant. She organized and participated in many workshops, and guest lectured on a variety of subjects (see curriculum vitae, Appendix II, p.141). Perhaps, that was how she always kept abreast with current concerns of librarians, especially on issues regarding professional librarians.

While sitting as a member of a sub-committee of CLA on the use of professional staff in libraries, in 1969, Bishop was struck by the fact that no review of literature on the subject existed. So she undertook a review of the literature, which was published in 1973 under the title Use of Professional Staff in Libraries: A Review, 1923-1971.

In her Review, the literature was arranged under three major periods. Between 1929-39, librarians began to distinguish between professional and clerical work in a library, classify positions into a strict hierachy of grades, and establish minimum requirements for professional status. The period between 1940-59 established the difference between professional and non-professional work. It became a primary concern of librarians and eventually led to the recognition of the master's degree as the first professional library degree. Between 1960-71 librarians expressed an increasing concern about their professional status. Their preoccupation with professional status became a subject of interest to sociologists. The education of librarians was re-examined in light of the potential need for a new class of "information specialists", well-versed in computer technology.

The slim volume does not pretend to be anything more than an historical review of the literature on professional staffing of academic libraries. It was published at a time when library technicians' programs were undergoing review in Ontario, and in view of that it was regrettable, perhaps, that the sponsor/publisher, CLA, chose to eliminate Bishop's recommendations for improved educational programs for library professionals and technicians.[59]

Notes to pages 67-98

1. Beatrice V. Simon, Library Support of Medical Education and Research in Canada, (Ottawa: Association of Canadian Medical Colleges, 1964), 89.

2. School of Library Science, University of Toronto, Annual Report to the Director for the year ended June 1966. p. 13 (Hereafter cited as Annual Report)

3. Janet Doe and Mary Louise Marshall, eds., Handbook of Medical Library Practice. 2d ed. (Chicago: American Library Association, 1956), 36.

4. Cecil K. Byrd, "[Review of] Books in America's Past. Essays Honoring Rudolf H. Gjelsness," College and Research Libraries (March 1967): 144-145.

5. Olga B. Bishop, "The First Printing Press in Canada, 1751-1800," Books in America's Past. Essays Honoring Rudolf H. Gjelness ed. David Kasser (Charlotsville: University Press of Virginia, 1966), 130-148.

6. Marie Tremaine, ed. Canadian Book of Printing: How Printing Came to Canada and the Story of the Graphic Arts, Told Mainly in Pictures (Toronto: Toronto Public Library, 1940).

7. School of Library Science, University of Toronto, Newsletter no 9. June 1975, p. 5. (Hereafter cited as Newsletter)

8. O.B.B., interview by M.A. Flower, 22 April 1986.

9. Based on the description of the methodology used for the course by O.B.B. "The course on Special Libraries at the University of Toronto School of Library Science," Agora: The Bulletin of the Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services 2(July 1969): 7-9. (Hereafter cited as Agora)

10. Henry Fayol, French industrialist who wrote Industrial and General Administration (Paris: Dunod, 1916). Also well known for his practical management theories, especially his fourteen principles of management.

11. C. David Sharplin, Document Librarian, University of Alberta, conversation with Chang, 16 February 1990.

12. Edith T. Jarvi started as Professor at the Library School, University of Toronto, in 1964, a year before O.B.B. Also member of Institute of Professional Librarians and SLA. Close friend and associate of O.B.B.

13. Brian R. Land was the Director of the then School of Library Science at the University of Toronto (1964-72), responsible for hiring O.B.B. in 1965. He also taught courses in Government Publications and Public Libraries and was involved in many professional activities in common with O.B.B.

14. Copies of students' term papers specific to the period 1867-1900 are included in the working papers pertaining to the *Publications of the Governments on Ontario, 1867-1900*. Queen's University Archives, Coll. 2063, Box 4.

15. L.H. Cragg, President, Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick. Letter to Bishop, 12 February 1971.

16. The first time was for the Birk's Gold medal (1928); second, for the Mistress of Liberal Arts Diploma (1930); third, Secretarial Science Diploma (1931), fourth, B.A. (1938); fifth, M.A. (History, 1951).

17. Convocation Speech. Private papers of Bishop, London, Ontario. The other firsts include Grace Annie Lockhart, who was the first woman at Mount Allison to be awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science and English Literature (1875) at any institution in the British Empire, and Harriet Starr Stewart, the first woman at Mount Allison to be awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree in Canada in 1882. See J.G. Reid, *Mount Allison University: A History, to 1963* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984), v1, p.120-21.

18. Ibid.

19. Ashley Thomson. Telephone conversation with Chang, 1 December 1989. He is currently the Associate Librarian at Laurentian University. He was awarded the H.W. Wilson Scholarship at the School of Library Science, University of Toronto (1970-71). He was one of the co-editors of the *Bibliography of Ontario History, 1976-1986* (Dundurn: Dundurn Press, 1989), a sequel to Bishop's *Bibliography of Ontario History 1867-1976: Cultural, Economic, Political, Social.* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980). 2v. In appreciation of Bishop and her bibliographical contributions to Ontario history, Thomson and his co-editors dedicated their *Bibliography of Ontario History, 1976-1986* to Olga B. Bishop.

20. Ibid.

21. Bertha Bassam, *The Faculty of Library Science University of Toronto and its Predecessors 1911-1972* (Toronto: Faculty of Library Science in Association with the Library Science Alumni Association, 1978), p.111.

22. Letter to O.B.B. from Dr. D.G.G. Kerr, 16 February 1973. Queen's University Archives, Coll. 2063, Box 4.

23. *Newsletter* 8 (June 1975): p. 3.

24. Annual Report for the year ending June 30, 1976. p. 14.

25. Annual Report for the year ending June 30, 1977. vii.

26. Letter to Mr. Darcy Councell, Manager of Publications, June 25, 1975. Queen's University Archives, Coll. 2063, Box 4.

27. O.B.B., *Publications of the Government of Ontario, 1867-1900* (Toronto: Ministry of Government Services, 1976), 122-24.

28. Ibid.

29. Patrica Greig, "[Review of] *Publications of the Government of Ontario, 1867-1900*," *Canadian Journal of Information Science* 2 (1977): 139.

30. Paul Pross, "[Review of] *Publications of the Government of Ontario, 1867-1900*," *Canadian Public Administration* 20 (Summer 1977): 411.

31. O.B.B. Interview by Catherine Ross, 6 July 1984.

32. Edith T. Jarvi. Interview with Chang, 25 May 1989. See note 13.

33. Annual Report, June 1966. p. 13.

34. O.B.B. Interview by M.A. Flower, 23 April 1986.

35. M.A. Flower, letter to Chang, 21 June 1989.

36. Ibid.

37. Any hospital seeking accreditation could apply for a preliminary survey so that it would be aware of weak areas that needed redressing before the real accreditation team arrived. The OMA and OHA provided joint pre-accreditation service for Ontario hospitals. One of the hospitals' weaknesses was usually in the provision of library services. The hospital concerned was usually advised to consult the OMA Librarian on how to improve on the library service. For this and more details about OMA Librarian consulting activities, see M.A. Flower, "Gadflying in Ontario," *Agora* 9 (Fall 1975): 7-8.

38. The other co-compilers were B.H. Robinow, S. Swanson, and J. Wachna. "Canadian Standards for Hospital Libraries." *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 112 (May 1975): 1271.

    Mrs. Beatrix H. Robinow was a member of the Associate Committee on Medical School Libraries, Association of Canadian Medical Colleges, and Health Sciences Librarian, McMaster University.

    Mrs. Sheila Swanson was Chairman of the Health Sciences Division of the Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services, and Librarian, Academy of Medicine, Toronto.

    Miss Jane Wachna was Librarian, Canadian Hospital Association.

39. Ontario Council of Health. *Report on the Activities of the Ontario Council of Health : June 1966 to December 1960* ([Toronto]: Ontario Department of Health, 1969), xi.

40. The other members of the Committee on Library Service were as follows:

Mr. F.A. Wilson Chairman	Vice-President Parke & Parke Limited, Hamilton
Mrs. M.L. Beckman	Systems Librarian University of Guelph
Mrs. J. Forrester	Belleville, Ontario.
Rev. Dr. R. Guindon	Recteur Université d'Ottawa
Mr. N.D. Lewis	President Pergamon of Canada Limited
Mr. D.A. Redmond	Chief Librarian Queen's University
Mrs. B.H. Robinow	Biomedical Librarian McMaster University

41. Ontario Council of Health. "Report by the Committee on Library Services," in Report on the Activities of the Ontario Council of Health: June 1966 to December 1969 ([Toronto]: Ontario Department of Health, 1970), 40.

42. As cited by Janet Doe in "The Development of Education for medical librarianship," Bulletin for the Medical Library Association 37 (July 1949): 213-220. Sir William Osler (1849-1919) was Canada's earliest philantropist in all aspects of medicine, including medical libraries.

43. O.B.B. Interview by M.A. Flower, 22 April 1986.

44. Ontario Council of Health, "Report by the Committee on Library Services," in Report on the Activities of the Ontario Council of Health: June 1966 to December 1969 ([Toronto]: Ontario Department of Health, 1970), 40.

45. For more details, see Ontario Council of Health, Report on Library Services, Annex "E" : June 1969 ([Toronto]: Ontario Department of Health, 1969).

46. Ibid., p. 9.

47. Postscript - Bishop noted recently (1990) that with the advent of computer technology, some of the original recommendations in Annex "E" have been resuscitated.

48. O.B.B. Interview by M.A. Flower, 22 April 1986.

49. O.B.B. "Canadian Special Libraries Association," Bulletin : Toronto Chapter, Special Libraries Association 28 (1968): 21-23. Also, Anne Brearly, "An Organization for Canadian Special Libraries?" Agora 1 (January 1968): 1-5.

50. Anne Brearly. "An Organization for Canadian Special Libraries?" Agora 1 (January 1968): 1-5.

51. Ibid.

52. Anne Brearly, "Results of Questionnaire on Sections, Chapters and Divisions," Agora 1 (April 1968): 3.

53. President's "Report from St. John's," Agora 2 (July 1969): 1.

54. O.B.B., "The Winnipeg Memorandum and After," IPLO Newsletter 9 ([March]: 1968): 72-78.

55. The Council Advisory Group (CAG) was an ad hoc committee made up of all the chief excutives of the Section or Subsection Associations of CLA. It was appointed to advise CLA during its national reorganization and had no voting power. Bishop served as Chairman of CAG for the years 1967/68 and 1969/70.

56. For more details, see Brian Land, "The Institute of Professional Librarians: Brief Chronological History," IPLO Newsletter 4 (March 1963): 9-11.

57. As published in the IPLO Newsletter 2 (October 1960): 1.

58. IPLO Newsletter 8 (May 1967): 46-9.

59. For criticisms relating to Bishop's volume, see Ann Makletzoff, "[Review of] The Use of Professional Staff in Libraries: A Review 1923-1971," Ontario Library Review 58 (June 1974): 109-10; David R. Williams' review in CLJ 31 (June 1974): 364-5.

4. Olga B. Bishop. Taken
in October 1988.

CHAPTER VI. 1977-

Activities in Retirement, 1977-1981

> [For] most people at 65, ...some extension of their normal pursuits is necessary to bring happiness and to give a sense of continuing usefulness to the world. A hobby is fine and everyone should have one or more as the dessert for his diet, but it is the work that one has been trained for and that one did happily for years that is the staple backbone of one's life after retirement....Could not some productive work be added to the retired person's pleasure, as a bit of salt is added to a sweet to bring out it's complete flavour? Retirement need not necessarily mean stagnation.[1]

For Bishop, retirement was indeed far from stagnation. Although her working life was dominated by successive career changes, the "backbone" of her life was bibliographic work.

Back in London she worked with a determination on the commission from the Ontario Historical Studies Series (OHSS). Established by an Order-in-Council on 14 April 1971, the major objective of the OHSS has been to orchestrate a comprehensive program of research and writing on six major areas of Ontario's history: biographies of premiers; a bibliography; an historical atlas; a group of theme studies on major developments (cultural, economic, political, social and intellectual) in the province; and the recording on tape of the attitudes, opinions, and memories of many important leaders in Ontario, all of which will contribute toward a definitive history of Ontario.[2]

In 1973, the first bibliography in the series, *Ontario Since 1867: a Bibliography*,[3] received poor reviews. It contained about 4,000 entries, which were poorly organized, and the work lacked an index. The Board of Trustees of the OHSS invited Bishop to update and expand the publication, and awarded her an $19,437.00 grant. This made it possible for Bishop to hire two assistants, Barbara Irwin and Clara Miller.

Bishop applied the same meticulous attention evident in her previous bibliographies. The broad categories in the title, " Cultural, Economic, Political, Social", was provided so that the bibliography would complement the companion volumes to be published under the same themes. She adhered closely to the editorial criteria set down in her "Preface" to the bibliography.

Bishop expended a vast amount of time and intellectual energy in ensuring comprehensiveness, while avoiding duplication. She tried to examine personally as many titles as possible, and where necessary include a short annotation to clarify deceptive titles. However, even with the help of two research assistants, datelines and distance remained the most critical factors placed against the exhaustive identification of materials housed in collections scattered over a vast province.

The procedures involved in indexing 400 two-column page entries also consumed much time. Work on the bibliography slowed down between 1977 and 1978 as the projected funding did not materialize, but accelerated when it was received in January 1979. The bibliography was finally published in two volumes in August of 1980, six years after it was commissioned. In accordance with the stated policy of OHSS, the bibliography was converted to machine-readable format by Howarth and Smith Limited of Toronto.

Librarians lauded the publication of Bibliography of Ontario History, 1867-1976: Cultural, Economic, Political, Social.[4] It was hailed as the "definitive bibliography for the years covered" and a "monumental work that deserves the gratitude and support of all Canadian librarians, historians and researchers."[5]

The extensive index, arranged with author/title/subject in one alphabetical sequence, was generally well-acclaimed. In spite of the fact that it occupies almost a quarter of the two-volume bibliography there were critics who insisted that a few more entries would not be amiss. For example, Helen Coffey pointed out that the item *Historic Hastings* by G.E. Boyce was not listed under title.[6]

The issue of entries in the index to the *Bibliography of Ontario History* generated more discussion than any of the indexes to Bishop's previous publications. She was criticized for not using a standard indexing method, but when she asked critics which of the models established by education, social history, or sociology publications they would adopt, not one could give a definite answer! So rightly or wrongly, Bishop adopted her own system of indexing.

Regarding the issue of exclusions of terms in the index, she was concerned with providing the necessary access points. As she stated:

> You put everything that will give you an access point, but are you going to put in "Select Committee..." six hundred times? Do you put the "Select Committee on Finance", or, "Finance, Select Committee on"? Similarly, decisions come up with "Reports" and "History of"...[7]

The *Bibliography of Ontario History* remains the most extensive reference work on Ontario history within the period. Although the strict editorial policy ensured that duplication of materials was largely avoided, the deliberate exclusion of histories of institutions, schools and churches, and manuscripts held in archives and libraries, left the claim to comprehensiveness open to criticism.[8]

As with her previous bibliographies, unidentified items surfaced with time. Elwood Jones pointed out that Bishop missed Forest to Farm Early Days in Otonabee (Kingston 1975), by D. Gayle Nelson, and the journal Alternatives, a publication focusing on the Ontario environment.[9] Bishop regrets the omission but she expects more missed items will appear in future.

On the whole, the work garnered much praise for thoroughness and bibliographic completeness. Its usefulness has been attested to by one of one of Alberta's justice ministers who had occasion to refer to the bibliography in the University of Alberta Humanities and Social Sciences Library. He remarked to the reference librarian, "Thank goodness the documents are listed here. Now I don't have to go over to Toronto to find out if they exist!"[10] Undoubtedly, the work will have a similar reference value to other researchers.

In 1978, before the Bibliography of Ontario History was completed, Bishop was approached by Pergamon Press to undertake Canadian Official Publication which was to be volume nine of a series (e.g. Australian Official Publications, French Official Publications, etc.). She had been recommended by a friend, Norman Horrocks, Director of Dalhousie University's School of Library Service, who was associated with Pergamon Press. As this work would be an extension of her knowledge of organization of government materials, Bishop accepted the commission.

Pergamon's commission appeared timely. There was a need for a definite text on access to Canadian government publications, since Higgins' Canadian Government Publications (1935), had become very outdated.

In 1972, A. Paul Pross and Catherine A. Pross wrote Government Publishing in the Canadian Provinces: A Prescriptive Study. In that study, they noted that in addition to the lack of reference tools for government documents, a number of documents librarians were also hampered by their lack of knowledge of government administration.[11] They argued that a library education should include basic knowledge in the structure of provincial governments, or the structure of the federal government.[12] Bishop was well aware of the need to inform users of the structure and workings of the federal government in Canada since she was one of a small knowledgeable group invited by the authors to read and comment on the Pross study.[13]

Bishop was also aware that her colleague, Professor Edith Jarvi, had noted that the same problems were experienced by students trying to access government publications in Canadian academic and public libraries.[14]

Bishop worked on the Publications under two conditions placed by Pergamon: 1) use British Official Publications[15] as a model; 2) provide selected titles rather than a comprehensive bibliography. The work was completed in little more than a year. By December 1980, Bishop had received her complimentary copies. Canadian Official Publications is the only one of Bishop's works to bring her royalties.

The volume succeeded in its stated aim to introduce the novice in Canadian government publications to the structure of the federal parliamentary system and the roles of the various departments and agencies in disseminating information. The historical technique employed in her revious studies was again evident in this volume. The evolution of various types of publications, e.g. bills, acts and sessional papers were traced back to their origins.

Bishop used her selected lists of publications to illustrate the variety of publication formats in which government information was disseminated. However, her sample titles did not reflect any central theme and in some cases were based on subjective preferences.[16]

Following the precedent set in British Official Publications, she used regnal rather than calendar years, and provided only a directory of those bookstores and agents which carry popular government publications.

Perhaps, it would have been better if Pergamon had not suggested the British Official Publications as a model to follow since Canadian federal publications were and still are characterized by unique federal-provincial complexities.

In spite of criticisms, however, the major achievement of Canadian Official Publications is Bishop's masterly guidance to the Canadian parliamentary system.

Honours and Further Activities, 1981-

The year 1981 marked the beginning of Bishop's much-deserved recognition for her contributions to librarianship. In June, the Bibliographical Society of Canada presented her with the Marie Tremaine Medal for outstanding service to bibliography and distinguished publications in the field.

She had served as an officer of the Society (see Appendix II, p.141). She had been an active member for many years until recent failing health curtailed her participation. With that recognition, Bishop joined the ranks of Tremaine Medallists which now include Marie Tremaine (1970), John Hare and Jean-Pierre Wallot (1973), Bruce B. Peel (1975), William Morley (1977), Reginald Eyre Watters (1979), Alan F.J. Artibise (1983), Douglas Lochhead (1985), Agnes O'Dea (1987), Sandra Alston (1988), and Gloria M. Strathern (1989).

Three days after the Marie Tremaine Medal award, the Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services (CASLIS) presented Bishop with the Special Librarianship award for a long and distinguished career as a special librarian both in the field and as a teacher. It must also be remembered that she was instrumental in establishing the Association.

With the completion of Canadian Official Publications, Bishop turned her attention to another unfinished area in Ontario government publications. There remained the Upper Canada publications of the pre-Confederation period 1791-1840, which Bishop had tentatively organized at the beginning of her doctoral research back in 1952.

At the National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography in 1974, William F.E. Morley had commented on the 1800-1840 omission.[17] In fact, one of the conference recommendations (24e) was to organize the government publications of this period so as to provide complete bibliographic access to Ontario's official publications.

After discussing the feasibility of the study with members of the Ontario government who thought it might make an excellent bicentennial publication, Bishop began another eye-straining project. Visual discomfort appeared not to have dampened her enthusiasm, in spite of two recent cataract operations.

When the manuscript was ready, Bishop wrote to Brian Land, the Executive Director of the Ontario Legislative Library since 1978, for suggestions for a publisher. Land put Bishop in touch with Wil Vanderelst, the Director of Libraries and Community Information Branch, who examined the manuscript, and then recommended the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture publish it as a Bicentennial project.

In 1984, Publications of the Province of Upper Canada and of Great Britain Relating to Upper Canada, 1791-1840 was published. The volume demonstrates the same meticulous scholarship consistent with Bishop's previous bibliographies. Together, the brief annotations, the major historical introductions to every chapter, and the historical notes attached to each government department or issuing agency constitute a history of the government administration of Upper Canada in the pre-Confederation period.

Evidence of her thorough examination of materials is obvious in her observation of a minor misdemeanour carried out on March 6, 1834. A sum of five hundred pounds, approved by the House of Assembly for the express purpose of purchasing books for the Legislative Library, went astray. Subsequent enquiries led to the discovery that the Committee of the Legislative Council had received the money but had used it to furnish the Council Chambers and not the Library![18]

As distinctive of all Bishop's historical bibliographies, the information contained in this study will be of increasing historical value to students and researchers of Canadian history, political science, law, and economics. For documents librarians, it fills the gap in reference aids to access Ontario government publications from 1791 onwards.

With the publication of the volume, *Publications of the Province of Upper Canada and of Great Britian Relating to Upper Canada, 1791-1800*, almost two centuries of the official publications of a distinct region, first designated as Upper Canada (1791-1840), then Province of Canada (1841-1867), and finally, Province of Ontario (1867-), have been organized for complete bibliographical access.

As listed chronologically below, Bishop has contributed substantially to bibliographic control of Ontario government publications:

1751-1800	*A Bibliography of Canadian Imprints, 1751-1800* by Marie Tremaine
1791-1800	*Publications of the Province of Upper Canada and of Great Britain Relating to Upper Canada, 1791-1800* by Olga B. Bishop
1841-1867	*Publications of the Government of the Province of Canada, 1841-1867* by Olga B. Bishop
1867-1900	*Publications of the Government of Ontario, 1867-1900* by Olga B. Bishop
1901-1955	*Publications of the Government of Ontario, 1901-1955* by Hazel HacTaggart
1955-1971	*Publications of the Government of Ontario, 1955-1971* by Hazel HacTaggart
1971-	The Checklist of Government Publications by Ontario Government.

Bibliographies of government publications, such as Bishop's, will become more significant once historians realize that:

> Much important reference material can be found in the reports, bulletins, and other publications issued by various municipal, state, and national governments. Government publications are among the oldest written records; they are the sources of the political, economic, and social history for the people of all times.[19]

However, the vast amount of information contained in government publications defies easy access. Steven D. Zink discusses this issue at length and provides the following observations:

> ...many historians are reluctant to ask librarians for assistance in the use of government publications, perhaps for fear of appearing to lack sufficient methodological training in this area....[although] historians are some of the most tenacious researchers in academia....[their] unsystematic approach may be a problem....Even if historians become aware of a government title, they may be intimidated at the prospect of locating it due to the apparent complexity surrounding the access of government publications and their reluctance to ask for assistance.20

Historical bibliographies of government publications, with their comprehensive indexes, contribute to the systematic approach to information access that historians can benefit from. Recent evidence of the benefits to be derived from Bishop's volumes was provided by Dr. Margaret Banks, former Law Librarian at the University of Western Ontario.[21] Commissioned to write the biography of Sir John Bourinot for the Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Banks needed background information on his early days in Nova Scotia. Bourinot began his career as a reporter of the Debates of the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia and Dr. Banks found it necessary to check when the official Debates in Nova Scotia began, so she referred to Bishop's Publications of the Governments of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, 1758-1952.

Later in the study, Dr. Banks found it necessary to know the length of Parliamentary sessions between 1880 and 1902, the period when Bourinot was Clerk of the House of Commons. Another Bishop work, Canadian Official Publications, suppled that information.

In August of 1985, at the annual meeting of the International Federation of Library Association (IFLA) in Chicago, Bishop was presented with the Alumni Recognition Award from the School of Library Science and Library Science Alumni Society, University of Michigan. This was for her outstanding contribution to international librarianship. The ceremony took place at Bishop's old alma mater, the University of Michigan Department of Library Science, which was also celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. Bishop was one of seven international students, and one of three Canadians, to be so honoured.

In spite of all these achievements, Bishop was not content to rest on her laurels. Always a "doer", she started an association for retired librarians. There had never been a forum organized for retired librarians in Canada before, so Bishop drew up a constitution for the new organization called the Ex-Libris Association. It puts out a regular newsletter titled Ex-Libris News. There are currently a hundred and forty members.

Many librarians had moved to different parts of the country on retirement and tracking them down presented quite a task. Bishop was active on the Board of Ex-Libris Association and remained a constant driving force, until a stroke in 1988 necessitated her withdrawal from the Board. Stanley Beacock,[22] another board member, said that the Association misses Bishop's enthusiastic support of their activities.

Another association which suffered from Bishop's resignation as Chairperson was the Canadiana Book Club in London, Ontario.[23] Initiated by Bishop, members meet to discuss and review books by Canadians, on Canada, about Canadians or things Canadian. Bishop regrets that the Club is currently on the verge of folding from a lack of leadership since her resignation due to failing health.

On her return to London upon retirement, Bishop volunteered her services and library expertise to the London Metropolitan United Church. She organized the Church's collection of books and set up a small library in the basement. It is pleasantly furnished and open on Sundays before and after the church service. At the present moment, Bishop is waiting hopefully for another volunteer to take over from her. Since the call went out more than year ago, there has been no response, and as the Minister remarked to Bishop, it must be her administrative efficiency that is deterring mortals of lesser ability!

Bishop's leadership skills were apparent in all the projects that she initiated. However, one suspects that it was also her forceful, but charming personality which attracted people to her projects. Participants' interest waned once Bishop's motivating presence was gone.

Not long after her retirement, Bishop was asked to check the citations in the manuscript of the history of Victoria Hospital, one of the landmark institutions in London. As a result of her meticulous editing, she was invited to serve as editor for the study. In 1985, the historical work was published as Growing to Serve: A History of Victoria Hospital, London, Ontario.[24]

Bishop's bibliographical expertise was next called upon to help with another historical study of London. For years, a well-to-do Londoner, Raymond Crinklaw, had collected historical information on Westminster Township. He was anxious to publish the history and his friend, Fred Armstrong, an historian at UWO, had at first agreed to edit the work. Due to prior commitments, Armstrong passed the editorship on to another friend, Olga B. Bishop. Bishop accepted the task under the assumption that it was a normal editorial activity, but soon found out that the whole project needed critical reorganization and validation of facts.

A London friend, Glen Curnoe, recalls distinctly Bishop's painstaking efforts to verify Crinklaw's facts and dates.[25] He also pointed out that there was a general lack of appreciation of Bishop's enormous contributions to Crinklaw's publications.[26]

The three volumes appeared in succession. The North Talbot Road, Westminster Township was published in 1986, followed by Glenworth, Westminster Township in 1987, and Westminster Township Southeast of the Thames in 1988.[27] Graced by the evocative pen and ink sketches of George P. Rickard, they have been acclaimed as handsome productions, fully worthy of their place beside all the other historical publications on London. Bishop never regretted her part in the project, which she enjoyed tremendously.

In 1987, the Ontario College and University Library Association (OCULA) presented their Merit Award to Bishop. She had been an active participant in the Association from 1963 to 1968 (see Appendix II, p.141). As it happened, one of her ex-students, Ashley Thomson (see Chapter V, p.78), sat on the OCULA Awards Committee responsible for selecting Bishop as the 1987 recipient.

In 1988, in another satisfying turn of events, Bishop was invited to review Libraries Without Walls: Blueprint for the Future by M.A. Flower, a graduate of her Medical Librarianship program in 1971.[28] Flower's survey of health sciences library collections and services in Canada was a follow up of the 1964 Simon Report (Chapter V), which had led to the establishment of the Health Sciences

Resources Centre (HSRC) as an integral part of the National Science Library (NSL) in 1967.

At the time this move did not receive the unanimous support of medical librarians. Many, like Bishop, had preferred to have the HSRC integrated into the Department of National Health and Welfare (DNHW). Recent developments have since justified some of those earlier ambivalent feelings of the medical librarians. As they had suspected, the NSL had no intention of developing the HSRC into the much desired National Medical Library equivalent to the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda.[29] In 1974, the NSL became the Canadian Institute of Scientific and Technological Information (CISTI) and the HSRC became just one of its many concerns.

According to Flower, although CISTI is carrying out its HSRC mandate to provide medical reference and bibliographic services, supplement regional medical collections, and act as the Canadian MEDLARS branch for the NLM, it has not attempted to resolve the more fundamental issues of delays in document delivery and rationalization of regional resources.[30] It has also not shown any leadership in technological training for library and information specialists in the health sciences.[31] For Bishop, it was gratifying to know that the work of improving library service is still carried on by her disciple, M.A. Flower.

Books are still arriving for Bishop to review. Indefatigable as ever, she has not yet given up her sundry activities, as advised by her doctor. She is still driving around London and making occasional visits to Toronto to visit old friends like Edith Jarvi. Her holidays abroad are limited to an annual visit with an old friend in California. Correspondence with ex-students lessens year by year as the word 'DIED' is written across the addresses on her Christmas card list. As Bishop reflected: "I guess there were quite a few student-librarians older than I, when they took my Medical Librarianship courses." But, it also says much for Bishop's longevity in view of her enduring health problems.

Reflecting on her career, Bishop feels strongly that, perhaps, she could have done much more for librarianship. In the mid-seventies, she had an opportunity to join missionaries to set up libraries in South Africa. But, professional obligations at the time prevented her from going.

Bishop also wishes that she had had taken the time to write on the state of medical librarianship in Canada, and relate it to the medical librarianship programs that she had established.

Although she was more than competent to practise and teach medical librarianship, her talent, by instinct and training, is in historical studies, especially in the area of government documents. Consequently, she has always been more comfortable dealing with historical bibliographies of government publications than with any other type of studies. But, in spite of her preference for historical studies, Bishop derived immense satisfaction from her twenty-four years of medical library involvements.

Another area of librarianship in which Bishop would like to have acquired more expertise was library automation. How convenient it would have been if online access, computer networks and word processing had been established when she compiled her first bibliography of the Maritime government publications.

But, as Brian Land appreciatively remarked, lack of computer aids and sizeable fundings did not hinder Bishop's prodigious output.[32] She had the scholarly tenacity to initiate and complete bibliographic studies, including the "'bibliographical temper', that integral part of a constant regard for the acquisition of knowledge, seen as a task adhered by all those who engaged in intellectual inquiry."[33]

For those interested in following her bibliographic footsteps, Bishop's words of advice are:

> Be prepared to spend a lot of time, do a lot of spade work. Be meticulous in your research. Set up the format at the very beginning and decide at the outset how you are going to list your various bibliographic elements and what elements you are going to include and exclude. Be prepared, also, to do an index to your bibliography, regardless of your arrangement. Without an index, it's very frustrating [for the user].34

To those contemplating a career in librarianship, she would like to stress the word "service" in her personal philosophy:

> Be ready to give service. Libraries are terrifying places for a lot of people, and the librarian does have to be an extrovert. You need to go out and meet the people, find out what they need, and discover how you can help them. If you are not prepared to do that, then stay out of librarianship.35

Bishop's words of advice should remind librarians, currently concerned with being proficient in automated library procedures and enhancement of their professional image, not to lose sight of this fundamental tenet of librarianship.

Notes to pages 105-120

1. "Editorials," Bulletin of the Medical Library Association 45 (April 1957): 244.

2. Murray G. Ross, "The Ontario Historical Studies Series," Bibliography of Ontario History 1867-1976: Cultural, Economic, Political, Social, 2v. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980), [vii]. (Hereafter cited as Bibliography of Ontario History).

3. Goldwin S. French and Peter N. Oliver, eds. Ontario Since 1867: A Bibliography (Toronto: Ministry of Colleges and Universities, 1973).

4. See reviews of Bibliography of Ontario History by Helen Coffey, Canadian Library Journal 38 (August 1981): 245; Gordon Dodds, Quill and Quire 47 (February 1981): 21; Elwood Jones, Canadian Historical Review 63 (June 1981): 249-50.

5. Helen Coffey, "[Review of] Bibliography of Ontario History," Canadian Library Journal (Hereafter cited as CLJ) 38 (August 1981): 245.

6. Ibid.

7. O.B.B. Interview by Catherine Ross, 6 July 1984.

8. See reviews by Coffey, Dodds, and Jones (Note 4).

9. Elwood Jones, "[Review of] Bibliography of Ontario History," Canadian Historical Review 63 (June 1981): 250.

10. Eugene Olson, Reference Collection Librarian, Humanities and Social Science Library, University of Alberta. In discussion with Chang on the frequency of use of Bibliography of Ontario History as a reference work. 28 November 1989.

11. A. Paul Pross and Catherine A. Pross, Government Publishing in the Canadian Provinces: A Prescriptive Study (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1972), 63-4.

12. Ibid.

13. Ibid., see Acknowledgement page.

14. Edith T. Jarvi, Access to Canadian Government Publications (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976), 39.

15. John E. Pemberton, British Official Publications (Toronto: Pergamon Press, 1971).

16. Betty Deavy, a reviewer, questioned the need for the fifteen-page listing of selected departmental publications since most of the titles are already cited in other reference guides. See "[Review of] Canadian Official Publications," Government Publications Review 12 (1985): 153.

See also,

Earl Shumaker, "[Review of] Canadian Official Publications," RQ 20 (Summer 1981): 415. (Shumaker is Head of Government Documents Department, Northern Illinois University Library, De Kalb.)

Beth Barlow, "[Review of] Canadian Official Publications." CLJ 38 (December 1981): 428. (Barlow is Head of Information Services, Saskatoon Public Library. Former Government Publications Librarian at the University of Saskatchewan.)

17. William F. Morley, "Regional Bibliography - Ontario," Proceedings of the National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography, Vancouver, May 22-24, 1974, eds. Anne B. Piternick et al. (Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1977), 88.

18. O.B.B., Publications of the Province of Upper Canada and of Great Britain Relating to Upper Canada, 1791-1840 (Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1984), 88. (Hereafter cited as Upper Canada.)

19. Helen J. Poulton, The Historian's Handbook: A Descriptive Guide to Reference Works (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1972), 235. As cited by Steven D. Zink in "Clio's Blindspot: Historian's Underutilization of United States Government Publications in Historical Research," Government Publications Review 13 (1986): 68.

20. Steven D. Zink, "Clio's Blindspot: Historian's Underutilization of United States Government Publications in Historical Research," Government Publications Review 13 (1986): 75.

21. Dr. Margaret Banks. Interview with Chang, 21 May 1989. Bishop also used Banks' "An Annotated Bibliography of Statutes and Related Publications: Upper Canada, the Province of Canada and Ontario 1792-1980," Essays in the History of Canada Law, v.1, ed. David Flaherty (Toronto: Osgoode Society, 1981), for her research on Upper Canada.

22. Stanley Beacock. Interview with Chang, 21 May 1989. Beacock was Director of Midwestern Regional Library System (1966-1974) and part-time lecturer at the University of Western Ontario School of Library and Information Studies (1974-1980?)

23. John Wilkinson, a Faculty colleague of O.B.B., mentioned that his daughter was involved in the Book Club with O.B.B. In correspondence with Chang, 27 September 1989.

24. John R. Sullivan and Norman R. Bell, Growing to Serve: A History of Victoria Hospital, London, Ontario (London: Victoria Hospital Corporation, 1985).

25. Glen Curnoe. Interview with Chang, 20 May 1989.

26. Ibid.

27. Raymond Crinklaw, comp. *The North Talbot Road, Westminster Township* (1986); *Glanworth, Westminster Township* (1987); *Westminster Township Southeast of the Thames* (1988). Compiled by Raymond Crinklaw (Lambeth, Ont.: Crinklaw Press.)

28. M.A. Flower, *Libraries Without Wall: Blueprint for the Future* (Toronto: A Joint Project of the Special Resource Committee on Medical School Libraries of the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges, and the Canadian Health Libraries Association, 1987), 87-8. See O.B.B., "[Review of] *Libraries Without Wall: Blueprint for the Future*," *CLJ* 45 (April 1988): 123.

29. George Ember, "The Health Sciences Resource Centre: A New Information Service of the National Science Library of Canada," *Proceedings of the 3rd International Congress on Medical Librarianship, Amsterdam, May 5-9, 1969*, eds. K. Ellison and W.D. Sheenay (Amsterdam: Excerpta Medica, 1970), 383-89. Originally, the Health Sciences Resource Centre (HSRC) was the National Medical Bibliographic Centre and Information Service recommended in the *Simon Report*. Renamed in 1967, the HSRC was "to provide reference and bibliographic service in the medical and health sciences, to co-ordinate and support the acquisition and use of publications in these areas, and to provide leadership in medical library practice and education." See O.B.B., "Development relating to Health Sciences Libraries in Canada with emphasis on Ontario 1958-1973," *Agora* 7 (March 1974): 30.

30. M.A. Flower. (Note 28), p.87-8.

31. Ibid.

32. Brian Land. Interview with Chang, 25 May 1989.

33. Francess G. Halpenny, Dean, Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto (1972-1978), "Standards and Criteria - The Bibliographical Temper," *Proceedings of the National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography, Vancouver, May 22-24, 1974*, eds. Anne Piternick et al (Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1977), 448.

34. O.B.B. Interview by Catherine Ross, 6 July 1984.

35. Ibid.

CHAPTER VII.

Reminiscences About Olga B. Bishop

To generations of librarians, Olga Bishop appeared as a stately, dignified figure, impeccably dressed in hand-tailored clothes. Her calm, authoritative manner, distinctive voice and crown of snowy white hair were a familiar presence at innumerable professional gatherings. Her character was formed by the Christian ethics imbued in her home and the philosophy of Mount Allison, while life-long health problems developed fortitude and determination. These circumstances could have produced a stern, inflexible nature. In Bishop's case, austerity was tempered by generosity of spirit, personal warmth and genuine concern for others. The anguish she experienced from casualty lists during World War II typified her response to human suffering. Students and colleagues have testified to her spontaneous acts of kindness and solicitude, often done unobtrusively.

Even though her life was restricted by a very tight schedule, Bishop found time to nurture family ties with her brother, Thomas, his wife Thora, and their children, Bernice, Tommie and Brian. She dedicated the volume Publications of the Government of the Province of Canada, 1841-1867 to them. In the family she was Aunty Olga, who always appeared with delicious home-made chocolates, cookies and preserves.

> She [Bishop] always seemed a lot older. Ever since I can remember, she even seemed a lot older than Dad because her hair went silver, then white, I think, at a very early age. Actually, my Dad went grey, early too.1

The Bishops are a tall clan. Bishop's nephew, Brian believed that his father was at least 5' 11", if not more, and his Aunty Olga appeared just as tall to him when he was a child, but of course, she is really 5' 7". Brian again remembered:

> We originally lived in St. Catharines....we used to have her come down and stay a couple of weeks here and there. She always came to our place for Christmas and she always gave handmade gifts. Every Christmas we got sweaters. As you grow older you appreciate these more and more, because now everywhere genuine handiwork is superseded by mass production.2

Bishop treasures the little, personal things in life. As Brian's wife, Lynne, said, "She appreciates a handmade gift rather than a storebought one." Both Brian and Lynne see their aunt as being a very generous person. She sews and knits for various charities organized by the United Church. She is a woman from a very different generation, one which had experienced two World Wars and the Great Depression. That generation learned to live with very little. They gardened out of necessity. Domestic skills were honed to a fine art. Quilts were made out of scraps and suits turned inside out to lengthen wear. These were ingrained skills which were hard to abandon even when the economic necessity to exercise them ceased to exist. As Brian further reflected:

> She thinks back how things used to be and she sort of evaluates things that way. She still sews her own clothes and drives the same car that she bought second hand years ago....She never wastes time. I suppose you can say she's a workaholic. Her hands are always busy. She knits, embroiders, or needlepoints while watching television, or sitting down for coffee. Must be a Bishop trait. I am the same myself.3

Tom and his family are a much treasured part of her life as she is of their's.

Edith Jarvi, Bishop's long-time friend and faculty colleague, had many pleasant memories of the parties that Bishop gave at her home, which was the ground floor of a duplex in Toronto. The Faculty was not large then so most staff members were on close terms. Jarvi recalled that Bishop liked to experiment with cooking and her colleagues and students enjoyed her culinary treats. As for her popularity with the students, Jarvi said:

> ...in Medical Librarianship, and Special Librarianship, there was certainly a run into her classes. That's always a good sign. [It] means that other students tell each other whether a course was good or not.[4]

Jarvi also attended many conferences with Bishop and noted that everywhere Bishop had hundreds of friends and was usually surrounded by ex-students seeking her opinions or advice on whatever projects that they were engaged in at the time.

Professor Adele Fasick,[5] who occupied the office next to Bishop, spoke of gifts of cookies and home-made chocolates that Bishop gave her children. Another colleague, Professor William Kurmey,[6] remarked that many of her friends were always surprised to learn that Bishop's well-cut suits were the results of her own tailoring. He added that as a professor, Bishop was not one to compromise on scholarly output from students. In fact, many of her students considered her a "slave-driver!" But outside the formal academic environment, Bishop exudes a warm and friendly disposition, often with a display of subtle wit.[7]

Peter McNally,[8] echoed similar sentiments. He first met Bishop as a freshman (1960) taking the required Library Science course, team-taught by Bishop, at the University of Western Ontario. He remembered that though some students were impatient with her style of lecture, mainly because she lisped, they were generally impressed with her knowledge and skills in information-seeking. He especially remembered the several occasions when Bishop went out of her way to accomodate his research needs after working hours. In these one-to-one meetings, McNally was struck by her warm nature and flashes of dry humour, as well as by her scholarly knowledge of a wide variety of subjects.

Another freshman of that period at UWO, Glen Curnoe, who lives in London and became reacquainted with Bishop on her retirement to London, recounted an incident when a plumber from a local firm denied that Bishop had paid him for a job completed. The owner of the firm appeared at Bishop's home in a belligerent manner and demanded payment, but was greatly surprised when shown the door by Bishop with the statement "You can come back and discuss this with me when you have learnt some manners!" He returned and apologized that he had forgotten he was speaking to a lady, and not to his workmen. Curnoe emphasized that Bishop is an individual not to be pushed around and that she has certain principles which she will not give up.

As evident in the reminiscences, Bishop proves to be more than just a librarian-bibliographer-educator. She is a caring individual who has lived a full and varied life.

Notes to pages 124-127

1. Brian Bishop. Interview with Chang. 21 May 1989.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. E. Jarvi. Interview with Chang. 25 May 1989.
5. Dr. Adele Fasick. Telephone conversation with Chang. 26 May 1989. Effective July 1, 1990, Dr. Fasick is Dean of the Faculty of Library and Information Science, University of Toronto.
6. William Kurmey. Interview with Chang. 12 April 1989. Professor Kurmey is currently teaching at the Faculty of Library and Information Studies, University of Alberta.
7. Ibid.
8. Peter McNally. In coversation with Chang at the 44th CLA Annual Conference in Edmonton, Alberta. 23 June 1989. McNally is Associate Professor at the McGill Graduate School of Library and Information Studies.

CHAPTER VIII. CONCLUSION

This study examines the life and work of Dr. Olga Bernice Bishop for the purpose of putting on record her contributions to Canadian librarianship.

Bishop made major contributions to librarianship in the fields of medicine, education and bibliography.

In the field of medical librarianship, she advanced the education and profile of medical librarians, medical library practice and the state of health science collections in Canada. These were effected initially through her active participation in the Brief to the Royal Commission on Health Services in Canada, which resulted in a landmark publication, the Simon Report (1964).

Recommendations in the Simon Report led to the establishment of the first Canadian Medical Librarianship program at the University of Toronto School of Library Science in 1966. Bishop was invited to teach this first Canadian medical librarianship program and was the first person in Canada to be accredited to teach such a program. There was no doubt that Bishop took extraordinary pains to establish an uniquely Canadian program that would provide sound theoretical and practical training for medical librarians.

Under Bishop's direction, Canadian medical literature not included in standard American and international reference works were brought to the attention of students. Once practising in the field, her graduates disseminated this information to the medical community. A deeper awareness of Canadian medical research findings was thus created and stimulated if not at the international level, at least at the national level.

Furthermore, it was Bishop's constant reiteration that medical librarians must take pains to facilitate access to current medical information since the majority of their clients, especially the clinicians, often demanded the latest information critical to cases under their immediate care. To that end, the medical librarian must be thoroughly familiar with relevant reference tools, be constantly aware of current medical literature available, and know how and where to access the information. Her medical literature course was designed to ensure that her students would be well prepared to cope with the profusion of current medical information.

At the provincial level, Bishop played an active part in making the Ontario medical community realize the importance of library support for clinicians in hospitals. Through her constant lobbying of government officials for hospital library facilities and services to support the clinical staff, Bishop influenced the initial development and organization of hospital libraries in Ontario. The majority of graduates from her medical librarianship program practised and are still practising her vision of medical librarianship. An example is Muriel A. Flower who is still actively carrying on the work of promoting better library services for the health profession in Ontario.

As a university professor, Bishop's scholarly demands were well-known by her students. The courses she taught were always heavy and were designed to include both the theoretical and practical aspects of the subjects. As she was not one to compromise on quality work, many of the students who survived her rigorous method of teaching, such as Ashley Thomson, came to appreciate what she had taught them in after years. Others, like Peter McNally, became life long friends. Although education in medical librarianship has undergone significant changes in both content and teaching methods, Bishop's pioneering contributions in this area of education, now recorded, will be part of the larger history of Canadian librarianship.

Despite hints of possible conflicts with her strong convictions, the majority of Bishop's teaching colleagues spoke highly of her contributions to the faculty and her commitments to bibliographic research.

In the area of bibliography, no one has rivalled her extensive contributions to the bibliographical organization of government publications in Canada. She was the first to organize the publications of the governments of the Maritime provinces, and provided substantial bibliographical access to Ontario government publications. Although all five bibliographies of government publications exhibit a consistent historical style, the quality of Bishop's bibliographic documentation improved with each publication. She made attempts to improve location citations of verified materials in successive publications. Her later indexes, especially of Ontario History, were commendable for their accuracy and comprehensiveness. Her works are easy to refer to and meet the needs of both novice researchers and experienced librarians. Despite her noticeable lack of attempts to publish in the medical librarianship field and the less illustrious Canadian Official Publications, Bishop's publishing record still stands out in the annals of Canadian librarianship. Future bibliographies of the same historical nature will not supersede, but only augment, Bishop's contributions.

Throughout her life, Bishop showed a remarkable sense of integrity and commitment in all her undertakings. Her leadership in professional circles and her ability to initiate local parish/coummunity projects demonstrate that she is not just a mere thinker, but also a doer. Her early wish to become a teacher, or a missionary and her demonstrated concept of service to the library community pointed clearly to a service oriented nature.

In all her endeavours, she excelled by immersing herself in the subject field. The experience gained in each undertaking was utilized in apparently unrelated activities. For example, the academic study of public administration, while engaged in war work, prepared her advancment in that occupation. Later, her organizational skills were applied to library administration, professional associations, teaching methods and bibliographical studies. From modest beginnings as a copy-typist, she advanced steadily to senior posts in each subsequent enterprise through demonstrated ability, sound preparation and steady application. Her talents range from the academic to the creative areas, so that even in her advancing years, social and scholarly pursuits have prevented her retirement from a rigorously active life.

This preliminary study of the life and work of Olga Bishop has drawn on available resources, including information supplied by living witnesses. An authoritative evaluation of her contributions to librarianship requires a broader study of the history of Canadian librarianship over the relevant period and may well require the efforts of a number of scholars.

As previously shown, sufficient evidence exists to support an argument that her achievements in increasingly responsible positions over nearly half a century were exceptional. Perhaps her most consistent characteristic, demonstrated in all situations, was willingness to go the extra mile in meeting the needs of others according to high personal standards of service and professional excellence. These qualities are combined with strong organizational skills, vigorous intellectual standards and unflinching self-evaluation. No one was a more severe critic of Bishop than Bishop. To learn, to improve and to further knowledge were her guiding principles.

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Appendix I
Interview Questions

1. How long have you known Dr. Bishop?
2. When did you first become acquainted with Dr. Bishop?
3. In what capacity do you know Dr. Bishop? (if not established prior to interview)
4. Are you familiar with her publications?
   List the publications
   All her publications?
   Which publication(s)?
   Would you care to comment on any publication(s)?
5. For student interviewee:
   - What do you remember of her as a professor?
   - What courses did you take from her?
   - What do you remember of her at informal occasions?
   - Are you familiar with her extra-curricular research?
   - Are you familiar with her publications?
   - Have you used any of her bibliographies?
6. For family members:
   - What can you tell me about your Aunt Olga other than her being a librarian, a professor, and a bibliographer?
   - What thoughts, or images occur when I mentioned your Aunt Olga?
   - Is she the closest relative to you here in London?
   - Can you remember what your Aunt was like when you were growing up?
   - What about family features?
     - eg. physical characteristics?
   - Can you remember family anecdotes regarding your Aunt?
     - As a child?
     - As a university student?
     - As an independent career woman?
   - Are you in frequent contact with her since she retired back here in London?
   - Does she talk much to the family bout her life, work, and publications?
   - What about her private/social life?
   - Do you know if she ever contemplated marriage?
7. To all interviewees:
   - Do you have any anecdotes about Dr. Bishop - which would help to round out a portrait of her?
8. Is there anything else about Dr. Bishop that you would like to add?

Appendix II

Curriculum Vitae of Olga B. Bishop

1. EDUCATION:

M.L.A. (Mistress of Liberal Arts Diploma)	Mount Allison Ladies College	1930
Secretarial Science (Diploma)	Mount Allison Academy	1931
B.A.	Mount Allison University	1938
B. Pub. Admin.	Carleton University	1946
M.A. (History)	Mount Allison University	1951
A.M.L.S.	University of Michigan Department of Library Science	1952
Ph.D. (Library Science)	University of Michigan Department of Library Science	1962

2. APPOINTMENTS:

From	To	Employer	Title
1946	1948	Mount Allison University	Assistant Librarian
1948	1953	Mount Allison University	Acting Librarian
1953	1954	University of Western Ontario	General Research Librarian
1954	1965	University of Western Ontario	Medical Librarian
1953	1960	University of Western Ontario	Part-time Lecturer
1965	1970	University of Toronto School/Faculty of Library Science	Associate Professor
1970	1976	University of Toronto Faculty of Library Science	Professor

1976	1977	University of Toronto Faculty of Library Science	Professor Part-time
1977	-	University of Toronto Faculty of Library Science	Professor Emeritus

3. ACADEMIC RESPONSIBILITIES:

A. Courses taught:

Health Sciences Librarianship
Bio-Medical Literature
Science Literature for the Specialist
Special Libraries
Library Administration
Canadian Government Publications
Advanced Studies in Information Resources

B. Academic supervision:

Directed Studies - 3 successive students
Doctoral Study - 1 student (D. Phillips)

4. PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:

A. Library consultant:

Academy of Medicine, Toronto.	1965-1966
Ontario Medical Association	1965-1976
Ontario Department of Mines	1966-1968
Toronto Western Hospital	1966-1967
Ontario Council of Health Library Information Services Committee (appointed by the Minister of Health)	1967-1971

B. Association responsibilities:

Beta Phi Mu	
Director	1972-1975
Bibliographical Society of Canada	
Nominating Committee	1963
2nd Vice-President	1974-1975
1st Vice-President	1975-1976
President	1976-1977

Canadian Association of Library Schools	
Vice-President (President-elect)	1972-1973
President	1973-1974
Canadian Association of University Teachers	
University of Toronto Faculty Association Councillor	1967-1973
Committee on Status of Women Member	1971-1975
Canadian Library Association (CLA)	
Councillor	1967-1968
Canadian Association of College and University Libraries (CACUL)	
Secretary	1965-1966
Canadian Association of Special Libraries (CASLIS)	
Nominating Committee	1969-1970
Research and Special Libraries	
Chairman	1967-1968
Nominating Committee Chairman	1968-1969
Committee on Medical Sciences Libraries	
Secretary	1962
Committee on Education for Library Manpower	
Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Use of Professional Staff	1969-1971
Chairman	1971-1972
Government Documents Standing Committee	1974-1976
Joint Ad Hoc Committee of the Queen's Printers' Association of Canada and CLA to study the Recommendations of the Pross Report and assign priorities to those Recommendations	1975
Institute of Professional Librarians of Ontario (IPLO)	
Director	1964-1968
Assistant Registrar	1964-1966
President	1966-1967
Representative to CLA Council Advisory Group	1967-1971
Nominating Committee Chairman	1967-1968
Nominating Committee Chairman	1969-1970
Maritime Libary Association	
Vice-President	1950-1951
Marquis Biographical Society	
Advisory Member	1969-?

Medical Library Association (MLA)	
Ad Hoc Committee to Develope a New Certification Code	1971-1972
Ontario Library Association (OLA)	
Councillor	1966-1967
Ontario College and University Libraries Association (OCULA)	
Councillor	1963-1965
Councillor	1967-1968
Vice-Chairman	1965-1966
Chairman	1966-1967
Nominating Committee Chairman	1967-1968
Constitution Committee Chairman	1967-1970
Provincial Consultative Committee on Library Technicians Training for the Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities	1972-1976
Special Libraries Association (SLA)	
Resolutions Committee Chairman	1968-1969
University of Toronto Presidential Advisory Committee on Social Responsibility	1973-1976

C. Faculty of Library Science Committees:

Council of the Department of Library Science, School of Graduate Studies	1966-1970
Curriculum Committee Member	1967-1972
Curriculum Committee Chairman	1970-1972
Publications Committee	1967-1969
Library Committee Chairman	1967-1970
Co-Ordinator of Course 154 OX	1969-1970
Doctoral Committee	1969-1976
Sub-Committee on the Curriculum Review, Chairman	1975-1976
Special Committee on the Restructuring of the Council of the Faculty of Library, Chairman	1971-1972
Co-Ordinator of Course 3200	1971-1976
Committee on Committees	1970-1972
Appointments, Promotions and Tenure Committee	1970-1973
Admissions Policy Committee	1970-1971
Committee on Discipline	1974-1976

Advisory Committee on Summer School Courses	1974-1975
Tenure Committee	1974-1975
Committee on Teaching Loads, Chairman	1974-1976
Academic Appeal Committee, Chairman	1975-1976

5. PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED WORKS:
(In chronological order)

"Thomas Chandler Haliburton: A Bibliography of the Biographical Writings about the 'Father of American Humour'." Ann Arbor: University of Michigan. Department of Library Science, 1952. 33p. (Also available at the National Library of Canada.)

London Serial List 1957: Part 2 - Medical. London: University of Western Ontario, 1957, 18p.

Publications of the Government of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, 1758-1952. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1957. vi, 237 p.

Publications of the Government of the Province of Canada, 1841-1867. Ottawa: National library of Canada, 1963. x, 351p.

University of Western Ontario. Library Faculty of Medicine. List of Current Serials 1963. London: University of Western Ontario. 1963. 23 p.

"The First Printing Press in Canada, 1751-1800." In Books in America's Past: Essays Honoring Rudolf H. Gjelsness, edited by D. Kaser, 129-148. Charlotteville: University Press of Virginia, 1966.

"Library collections in Science." In Guide to Basic Reference Books for Canadian Libraries, edited by E.T. Jarvi, 159-206. Toronto: School of Library Science, University of Toronto, 1968.

Contributed to:

Ontario Council of Health. Report on Library Services. Annex "E", June 1969. [Toronto]: Ontario Department of Health, 1969. xi, 85 p.

Ontario Council of Health. Report on Library and Information Services, 1970 Supplement No.4. [Toronto]: Ontario Department of Health, 1970. xix, 45 p.

Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services Handbook. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1970. 39 p.

The Use of Professional Staff in Libraries: A Review 1923-1971. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1973. 28 p. (CLA Occasional Paper No. 81).

Canadian Association of Library School's/Association Canadienne des ecoles de Bibliothecaires Handbook/Manuel. Toronto: Canadian Association of Library Schools, 1974. 19 p.

Publications of the Government of Ontario, 1867-1900. Toronto: Ministry of Government Services, 1976. xiii, 409 p.

Bibliography of Ontario History 1867-1976: Cultural, Economic, Political, Social. 2v. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980. 1,760 p.

Canadian Official Publications. Toronto: Pergamon Press, 1981. x, 297 p.

Publications of the Province of Upper Canada and of Great Britain Relating to Upper Canada 1791-1840. Toronto: Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1984. vii, 288 p.

Articles

"Correspondence in the Archives of the United Church housed at Mount Allison University." *Bulletin, Records and Proceedings of the Committee on Archives of the United Church of Canada*, No. 4, 1951, pp. 27-30.

"The High School Graduate's Knowledge of his Library." *Ontario Library Review* 40 (February 1956): 52.

"Wanted - Recreational Reading." *Bulletin of the Osler Society University of Western Ontario* 7 (January 1957): 5-6.

"Checklist of Historical Works on Western Ontario in the Libraries of the University of Western Ontario." *Western Ontario Historical Notes* 14 (December 1957): 24-30; 14 (March 1958): 30-37; 14 (June 1958): 42-47; 14 (September 1958): 31-39; 14 (December 1958): 39-40; 15 (June 1959): 19-27; 15 (September 1959): 11-24; 15 (December 1959): 59-63; 16 (March 1960): 32-39; 16 (September 1960): 85-93; 17 (March 1961): 53-66; 18 (March 1962): 37-51.

"Notes on Reference Work in a Medical Library." *Ontario Library Review* 46 (February 1962): 43-44.

"Notes on Library Education as seen by a Perusal of Accredited Library School Announcements." *Institute of Professional Librarians of Ontario Newsletter* 6 (1965): 2-4.

"A Canadian Special Libraries Association." Bulletin, Toronto Chapter, Special Libraries Association 28 (1968): 21-23.

"The Winnipeg Memorandum and After." *Institute of Professional Librarians of Ontario Newsletter* 9 (1968): 72-78.

"Course on Special Libraries at the University of Toronto, School of Library Science." Agora 7 (March 1974): 28-32.

"Katharine L. Ball - A Tribute." Canadian Library Journal 27 (Sept./Oct. 1970): 342-344.

"Developments relating to Health Sciences Libraries in Canada with Emphasis on Ontario, 1958-1975." Agora 7 (March 1974): 28-32.

"Opinion: Type of Activity vs Type of Library." Agora 3 (April 1970): 15-16.

Editorships

Reference Workshop Section of Ontario Library Review. 1956-1957.

Agora: The Bulletin of the Research and Special Libraries Section of the Canadian Library Association - 1968.

With Anderson, B.L. The Growth of the Primary Literature of Science and Technology from the 16th to the 20th Century, Slide/Tape, 30 mins. 19--

Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services Handbook. 2d ed. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1976.

Sullivan, John R. and R. Ball. Growing to Serve: A History of Victoria Hospital, London, Ontario. London: Victoria Hospital Corporation, 1985.

Crinklaw, Raymond, comp. North Talbot Road: Westminster Township. Lambeth, Ontario: Crinklaw Press, 1986.

____________________. Glanworth: Westminster Township. Lambeth, Ontario: Crinklaw Press, 1987.

____________________. Westminster Township South-east of the Thames. Lambeth, Ontario: Crinklaw Press, 1988.

Workshops and Lectures

May 30 - June 3, 1966

Co-ordinator of a Workshop for Non-professional Librarians in Hospital and Medical Libraries sponsored by Ontario Hospital Association, Ontario Medical Association, and Registered Nurses Association of Ontario, in collaboration with the School of Library Science, University of Toronto.

August 24-28, 1970

Guest lecturer on "The Administration of a Hospital Library" for The Workshop for Staff in Hospital, Medical and Nursing Libraries sponsored by the Ontario Medical Association, Ontario Hospital Association and Registered Nurses Association of Ontario, held at New College, University of Toronto.

February 12, 1972

Conducted a one-day Workshop on "Communication with Management" for the Special Libraries Association, Montreal Chapter.

April 17, 1973

Guest lecturer on "Changes in Library Education in Canada" before the Council of Botanical and Horticultural Libraries, Toronto.

June 17, 1973

Guest Lecturer on "Profile of the Health Sciences Library Worker" before the Canadian Libraries and Information Services, Health Sciences Section, Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick.

October 3-5, 1974

Lecturer on "Retrospective Bibliography" and "Provincial Municipal Documents" at the Workshop Coming to Grips with Government Publications held at the Faculty of Library Science.

December 11, 1974

Guest Lecturer on "The Program in Health Sciences Librarianship at the Faculty of Library Science" before the Toronto Medical Libraries Group, held at the Faculty of Library Science.

September 26-27, 1975

Guest Lecturer on "Retrospective and Current Bibliographies and Guides" at a Workshop Coming to Grips with Federal Government Information and Documentation held by CASLIS (Ottawa Area Chapter) at the University of Ottawa.

HONOURS AND AWARDS

Birk's Gold Medal for the Highest Average Achieved, Mount Allison Ladies College	1928
Beta Phi Mu	1962

Doctor of Laws (honoris causa), Mount Allison University	1971
The Marie Tremaine Medal by the Bibliographical Society of Canada, for outstanding contribution to bibliography and publications in the field	1981
Award for Special Librarianship in Canada, from the Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services (CASLIS) for a long and distinguished career as a Special Librarian both in the field and as a teacher in the area of special collections	1981
Alumni Recognition Award for International Librarianship, from the School of Library Science and Alumni Society, University of Michigan	1985
Merit Award from the Ontario College and University Library Association (OCULA) for outstanding contribution to Academic and Research Librarianship and Library Development	1987